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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XVIII, No. 17 DELIA, ALBERTA. THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936 $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

EXEMPTIONS FROM SALES TAX ARE SET

Act Is To Be Proclaimed On May 1st, 1936

Regulations under provisions of the Ultimate Purchasers Tax Act, which will be proclaimed on May 1st, were released on Friday last by Hon. Charles Cockroft, provincial treasurer, following a meeting with acting-premier J. W. Hugill, K.C., and Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross, minister of health.

The regulations make provisions for exemption of a large number of articles.

The Act imposes a two cent sales tax on all individual purchases of more than 15 cents, and is expected to yield annual revenue of $2,000,000.

As originally drafted the Act was to come into force on May 1. During discussion in the legislature, it was amended to come into force by proclamation.

Hon. Mr. Hugill, as acting-premier, on Friday announced that it would be brought into effect on May 1st.

The exemptions include practically all articles of foodstuffs, printed matter and many others,

Below are the exemptions in part, in addition to those already specified in the Act.

Beverages—Tea, coffee and their substitutes, cocoa, mineral waters, medicinal waters.

Bulbs, bushes, plants, shrubs and trees produced within the province when sold by the producer thereof.

Canned goods—see "Foodstuffs."

Dairy produce.

Doctors' prescriptions for drugs and medicaments. Drugs bought on doctors' prescriptions.

Feed, for poultry or animals.

Firewood.

Foodstuffs, cereals and their products. Pies, pastry, biscuits, cakes, etc.

Fruit.

Grain.

Hay.

Ice cream, only when sold in beverages and with meals.

Meals.

Medicaments bought on doctors' prescriptions.

Poultry feed.

School text books and school supplies.

Soft drinks.

Telegraph messages.

Tramway fares.

Vegetables.

CONDUCT CODE FOR TEACHERS IS DRAWN UP

Seven Acts Specified as Unprofessional by A.T.A. Convention

Listing seven acts specified as unprofessional, a code of conduct for teachers was passed on Thursday of last week at the annual convention of the Alberta Teachers' Association. They were:

1—To disregard a contract with a school board;

2—To criticize adversely a fellow member of the association, or to make an adverse report on his efficiency without first having shown him a written statement and giving him an opportunity to reply thereto;

3—To pass along rumors derogatory to a fellow member of the association, whether such rumors be based on fact or not;

4—To seek professional advancement by other than professional means;

5—To seek employment with a school board not in good standing with the association, or one already having a member of the A.T.A. under contract for the same position;

6—To make known to non-members except through authorised channels the proceedings of a committee or general meeting of the A.T.A.

7—To speak to any person, a non-member, in terms derogatory to or derisive of the teaching profession as established by law in 1936,

Two Alberta Youths Sentenced to Prison For Regina Riot

REGINA, April 18—Two on-to-Ottawa relief camp trekkers, Sidney Stevens, aged 29, of Peace River, Alta., and Joe Mottl, aged 20, of Blairmore, Alta., were each sentenced to seven months in jail on Friday by Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald in King's Bench Court.

Though charged with assault, occassioning bodily harm, the two men were found guilty of a lesser charge, common assault. Fifty five minutes was taken by the jury to reach a verdict.

The two were alleged to have assaulted A. W. Francis, R.C.M.P., of Winnipeg, during the riot on market square in Regina, July 1.

After sentence was passed, comrades of the two men crowded around them in the prisoners' box, shaking their hands. One woman, an evident sympathizer, strongly voiced her dissatisfaction with the verdict in the court room.

Mounted police took the prisoners in charge and hurried them from the court room through the judges' entrance, and out of the building by the rear door.

The trial was the first of 21, of men arrested the night of the riot on Market Square.

COMMUNITY CLUB

Not a Political Organization

The Community Club convened again on April 9th, at 3 p.m. in Rest Room. Mrs R. Hudgeon, the president, graciously presided over the meeting.

A wrong impression seems to be prevalent in regard to the Community Club; that it is in some way connected with Social Credit. This, let us advise you is not the case. The club is in no way connected with politics. It is a local organization for the uplift and entertainment of the community.

Mr Snyder put a door on our library cupboard gratis, for which he has our sincere thanks

Mrs. Swaine and Mrs. Francis Porter were appointed a committee to look after the lending and returning of books, etc.

The treasurer's report revealed a nice little bank account to our credit, mainly from the St. Patrick's Tea, which was so much enjoyed and patronized.

A full house and several visitors enjoyed the meeting with us, and the program was as follows:

Current Events, Mrs. A. Mason.

An interesting account of her "Winter at the Coast," by Mrs G. E. Hewson.

"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," by Mr. Duxbury, held the listeners' attention.

Then Rev. W. H. McDannold entertained us for a short time with brief sketches of some of the worth while books he had read lately, two of the authors being Dorothy Canfield and Rev. Dr. Lloyd Douglas. Dr. Douglas wrote "The Magnificent Obsession" which we have heard so much about recently, and which is staged as a movie. These all have an undercurrent of the better things in life.

Mrs. Francis Porter supervised this meeting, and it was much to her credit.

The quilt is to be quilted next club day.

Mrs. Lowe, the treasurer, put in an appeal for the crippled children at the Red Cross, Calgary, which was honored to the extent of $5.00. Other worthy causes were considered.

Program arranged for next day is as follows:

Current Events—Mrs. Christie.

Supervisor—Mrs. K. Harcus.

Hostesses — Mesdames Hewson and Hudgeon.

Roll Call was forgotten, so please come prepared to make the meeting more interesting by replying with a "Bit of Humor," or "Short Poem" or anything, rather than just being "Present."

Tea was then served by Mesdames J. Sinclair and P. Neilson, and a bountiful and palatable d'jeuner brought a very pleasant afternoon to a close.

Twenty-Four Employes Superannuated Under Social Credit Gov't

List Tabled in House Includes Three Calgarians

EDMONTON, April 18 — Only three Calgarians, L. F. Clarry, K.C., former member of the Debt Adjustment Board; F. M. Graham, a magistrate of the small debts court, and J. E. Loucks, former instructor on the Normal school staff, are included in the list of 24 provincial government civil servants who were superannuated on order of the Social Credit government during the period from September 3, 1935, to January 31, 1936, according to a return tabled in the House at the request of D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader.

Several of the former employes have been re-engaged by the government on a temporary basis.

The list of employes, their address, occupation and amount of monthly superannuation allowance follows:

Agriculture Dept.

W. A. Flack, Edmonton, stock inspector, $41.32; C. H. Pinnell, Edmonton, game guardian, $41.50; D. Watkin, Olds, gardener and janitor, $30.

Attorney-General's Dept.

L. F. Clarry, Calgary, member Debt Adjustment Board, $133.12; E. H. T. Dickson, Edmonton, administrator of Estates of mentally incompetent and official guardian, $102.54; S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge, clerk of court, etc., $25.73; F. M. Graham, Calgary, magistrate; $130.49; J. W. McBrine, Stettler, sheriff, etc., $30.17.

Education Dept.

J. E. Loucks, Calgary, instructor, Calgary Normal school, $96.58; W. J. McLean, Red Deer, inspector of schools, $61.95.

Executive Council

J. D. Hunt, Edmonton, clerk of the executive council, $132.03.

Municipal Affairs Dept.

W. D. Spence, Edmonton, chairman, Alberta Assessment Commission, $41.54

Provincial Secretary's Dept.

P. E. Poirier, Edmonton, accountant, $36.49.

Public Works Dept.

R. A. Allen, Claresholm, caretaker, $30; D. E. MacDonald, Edmonton, superintendent of buildings, $69.26; J. McKenzie, Edmonton, chief messenger, $24.40; J. J. Watson, Edmonton, garage foreman, $31.21.

Trade and Industry Dept.

J. F. Cargill, Edmonton, boiler inspector, $42.68.

Treasury Dept.

D. Currie, Edmonton, chief clerk, $58.60; H. E. Hardisty, Edmonton, clerk, $47.91; A. Hurdis Jones, Edmonton, audit clerk, $30.

Compensation Board

J. A. Kinney, Edmonton, commissioner, $46.70.

Telephone Dept.

J. C. McNish, Edmonton, plant inspector, $20; Mary B. Whan, Edmonton, clerk, $20.

DUNNING ASSAILS POOL "PROPAGANDA"

OTTAWA, March 27—Annoyance at some of the "propaganda" carried on by the Alberta Wheat Pool was expressed with some vigor by Hon. C. A. Dunning last night.

Referring to an official publication of the pool to the effect that large payments had been made to "big interests" in connection with the storage and carrying of wheat, the minister added:

"It is not often that I come to the defence of the leader of the opposition, but the fact is that the "big interests" that got money in connection with the storage policy were the pools themselves, one of which was making this statement. I have called their attention to it, so I am not saying anything here that I have not said to them. They were referring to what they called instances of feeding big interests and mulcting the farmer, when as a matter of fact the pools themselves were the largest recipients. That is only natural because of the extent to which they control the elevator facilities."

Production of Copper

Production of copper in 1935 was 419,051,056 pounds, compared with 364,761,062 in 1934 and 299,982,448 in 1933. The value of the 1935 output has been computed at $32,699,486.

There is no use regretting the past, but it is a mistake to forget the past and repeat the same mistakes.

The Method of Progress

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company).

Take a globe of the world and turn it slowly round; as continents and countries pass before you in review, recall your impressions of them. In vast areas of the earth you will see nothing resembling what we call liberty and opportunity. But what will startle you more, there is less now than there was a hundred years ago—less than there was 30 years ago. The eclipse of freedom in countries where once it seemed established is the most puzzling of world occurrences.

Some things, we thought, were settled forever; among our own people they *are* settled forever. For example: that least debatable of all phases of freedom — religious liberty; the one right we thought would never be open to question in any country pretending to civilization. But there is less religious liberty on this planet tonight than there was 30 years ago—and, astonishingly, in countries historically notable for it! Spin the globe beneath your finger, count the lands where religious liberty is denied by government edict. Reflect that wherever this right is endangered, no other right is safe.

All over the world other basic rights, deeply founded in law and custom as we thought, have disappeared. They were violently torn up by their constitutional roots, or, what is more amazing, were voluntarily surrendered—at least we are told it was voluntary—by people who once possessed them. Some surrendered liberty for a promise of equality;—it was fulfilled by an equality of degradation. Some gave up liberty for a promise of fraternity;—they saw fraternity vanish when liberty disappeared. Liberty, we should know, is not the gentle sister but the strong progenitor, the father and defender, of equality and fraternity; and these never exist except in the household and under the protection of Liberty. When Liberty is surrendered, nothing can be given in exchange for it; it is the indispensable ingredient of every good we seek.

These strange events start the question; Is our American freedom safe? Do we keep what we have won, or give it up? We may say at once that we are as free as ever we were to make progress, but if we would keep what progress we have we must make more. In these matters we go ahead as we did in the Great War—by salients. We thrust ahead at one point on our line, advance a spearhead; the rest of the line waits. This always involves a risk.—for not only does the spearhead challenge attack, but the two sides of the salient are exposed as well. Unless the whole line can be brought up, no progress is made. In our economic life we go forward the same way—by salients. We may forge ahead technologically and lag behind mechanically. Presently we forge ahead mechanically, and loiter a little socially. Then we lunge forward on social programs, and dawdle behind with the necessary economic adjustment. At one time we advance with terrific strength in production, but leave distribution back where it was. We plunge ahead educationally, but flounder behind morally. And so on. Our progress is not uniform,—never has been; it is by salients, by jerks if you please. All sections of the line come up in the end, but at each separate stage progress is attacked because it does not at once advance the whole line equally. When the critics assume that the social salient represents all possible or intended advance, they are misguided; when they attempt to prevent advance because the entire line cannot be thrust forward at the same time, they are reactionary—they attack from the rear.

In war you can withdraw your salient—straighten your line by retreat. You cannot retreat from social progress;—some modern nations have tried it. The economic history of the American people shows that no salient is ever drawn back, once thrust forward. What we do is to move up the whole line. The advance is in force. We level up, not down—forward and not backward. And hence our rear ranks, economically considered, are farther advanced, even during a depression than the front ranks of most nations. Our people are not left behind—just try to leave them behind! Our rear rank rests at night where the front rank wrought in the morning. We do not sound retreat to our forward ranging science; we do not halt the increase of production (these material pedestals of our liberties!); rather we sound the advance for social engineering, we set the forces of distribution on the march. These guarantee that our freedom shall never fawn nor famish from economic necessity.

This is the American method of progress, it grows out of the American nature and character; if there is a better one, we will use it when it comes. But understanding this method, we know how to estimate the defeatists who bid us use our freedom to destroy our freedom. More than that, this method keeps us always within sight and touch of the future—a future that beckons us with friendly assurance that our original goal will surely be attained.

Correspondence

To the Editor of "The Delia Times."

SIR,—In your issue of March 19th you refer to the recall as "A Promise Fulfilled." I think there was another; that Abe would chase the rats out of Edmonton, or some language to that effect. Apart from the rats, Abe may be something of a "tender of flocks," but it is in the shearing department that I think he would excel.

For some time Bill has followed Bill in the House: Teachers' Bill, School Bill, Conversion Bill, etc., etc. Codes, too, and bonds rapidly becoming non-negotiable certificates.

The Bill grist season has now drawn to a close, and we should be glad that no party lives forever—

"That dead men rise up never;
"That every dog or donkey has
his day."

Which is but a fleeting moment in the midst of eternity. The proposed generosity of this government with private rights, seems almost worthy of the heroic ages—a kind of political Robinhood. Though the mule is everywhere overloaded, taxes increase, but dividends come not. Although the province can not pay its debts, it is still able to pay men not in its service.

A Frenchman previous to the revolution once said, "All held out their hands and I held out my hat." It has been said, "We have too many members in the House," but the opposition are the only ones who believe in a reduction, and they only about voting time. Even if we are paying four times as many as is needed, I am almost convinced that if they were sitting facing the clock, the people would have to pay an expert to tell them the time. What would a company do if it hired a man—or a number of men—to do a thing, then had to scour the universe, and pay perhaps $75.00 to $200.00 per day for an expert to tell them what to do, and they reject the advice—as in the case of the loan council? They seem to be a kind of "expert hunting mob," interfering and muddling into business: "Industry all noosed and haltered," and shackled with taxes. Like previous to the French revolution, where thinkers were "invited to furnish France with a plan": here we want an expert with a plan. But ours is so similar to conditions in France at that period, that if it were on a national scale we might well expect to see a time of blood and tears.

I would draw the reader's attention to Ephesians 4, 14; and I think we would do well to bear this passage in mind when it comes time for another election.

S. S. DEMOTT.

Production of Nickel

Production of nickel in 1935 amounted to 138,087,781 pounds, compared with 128,687,340 in 1934 and 83,264,658 in 1933.

Life is just a merry-go-round. We have to work to get a loan and then work twice as hard to get rid of it.

Price Reductions

From the 1935 Price List

McCormick-Deering Tractors

Prices have been Reduced **$200, $400,** and **$600** respectively on the various types of tractors. Also drastic Reductions have been made in the price of many of the power and horse implements.

We have no fictitious prices to provide for trade-in machinery at twice its value.

It has never been the policy of the I.H.C. to manipulate prices and gip its customers.

It will be to your advantage to get our prices before buying any farm implement.

Phone 28 **WM. GIBSON** DELIA

FREE BOOKLET

"The Wheat Pools on the Air"

This booklet is a compilation of radio addresses delivered during the season.

These give an understanding of the Wheat Pool's present objectives and the general philosophy of the movement.

Mailed *free* to all who write to the Publicity Department.

Alberta Wheat Pool

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EXTRA LOW RATES from 1.50

Excellent COFFEE SHOP

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The Queen Mary

Disappointment is probably in store for millions in the British Empire who have conceived the impression that the first trip of the Cunard-White Star's super-liner, the Queen Mary, scheduled for May 27, is a world sporting event of the first magnitude with the blue ribbon of the Atlantic for speed as the stakes.

The speed record for the Atlantic was held for the British for 22 years by the Cunard Steamship Company's Mauretania until August, 1929, when the title passed to the Rex, flying the flag of Italy, and has not since been recovered by any vessel carrying the Union Jack.

Millions have been led to believe that the Queen Mary is expected to win back the speed supremacy of the North Atlantic for Great Britain and as a result of the great amount of publicity given to this vessel during the course of her construction and on the occasion of her launching at Clydebank a few weeks ago they confidently anticipate that this consummation is to be achieved by the new boat, but this, according to the London Times, is not the purpose of the construction of this great steamship.

On the contrary, the Times shatters this and other misconceptions of the purpose and mission of the Queen Mary. Not only was she not built to wrest the speed supremacy of the North Atlantic from another country but, we are told, she was not designed to be the most luxurious liner afloat, despite reams of descriptive material which has been published emphasizing the lavish nature of her appointments and equipment.

"The problem," says the Times, "was not to build a ship so big and so fast as to 'stagger creation'. The problem all along was to build 'the smallest and slowest ship that could form one half of a weekly service'."

Continuing the Times says: "Speed is very expensive; and a ship must be big to pay for it. On the other hand size is also expensive; and there is need for nice calculation. The Queen Mary is not meant to be the biggest and fastest ship afloat. She is not meant to be a 'luxury' ship at all. It has been made perfectly clear that the luxury will be there for those who seek it; but one advantage of great size in a ship is that room can be made for all sorts of people, and the Queen Mary is not for the rich only."

However, if the Queen Mary is not designed to be the largest ship afloat or the fastest boat on the seven seas or even the most luxurious, she has claims to distinction which make her an impressive monument to the brains responsible for her creation, exemplified in the words stability, strength and safety and these attributes have been achieved without undue sacrifice of size, speed and lavishness.

On the contrary, the Queen Mary is of noble proportions and embodies the last word in naval architecture, marine engineering and scientific research.

Every conceivable device has been adopted to justify the claim made for the Queen Mary that she is the safest ship afloat and that passengers aboard her will be safer than in their own homes. To quote a recent issue of Pearson's Weekly she is "so well equipped with scientific instruments that it will be literally possible, with a little adjustment, to send her from Southampton to New York without a man aboard," and, "she will be able to steam through impenetrable fog at 40 miles per hour, automatically steered and protected from collision with ships and objects."

These devices include a "radio searchlight" with which the Normandie is also fitted, a continuous beam of ultra-short radio waves which sweep the horizon ahead of the bows of the advancing vessel and record obstructions on a sensitive receiver.

Another is the infra-red ray detector to locate other vessels or icebergs at a great distance in dense fog or black night. "The latest detector of this kind," says the writer in Pearson's Weekly, "is so sensitive to changes in heat waves that it can detect a man through a mile of heavy fog by the heat of his body."

The boat is equipped with an automatic helmsman, consisting of a gyro, electrically connected with the steering gear in such fashion that if the vessel deflects one half degree from the set course it will automatically be swung back on the true course. An "echo sounder" will guard the vessel against striking a submerged wreck or iceberg growlers, which hardly show above the surface.

The Queen Mary is practically fireproof. Each cabin is safeguarded by a thermostatic alarm which automatically sets water sprinklers in action when the temperature rises above a certain level and the "electric eye" will be used to detect fire in the holds. At the slightest trace of smoke the electric eye will sound the alarm and release a stream of carbon dioxide gas, automatically selecting the burning hold and smothering the blaze.

A unique safety feature is the design of the lifeboats. There are 24 steel, motor driven lifeboats, each large enough to carry 145 passengers and equipped with skids on their hulls which would enable them to be launched in safety even if the Queen Mary were listing at the extraordinary angle of 70 degrees.

The Retort Courteous

A young man was escorting his latest young lady out of the theatre. Anxious to make a good impression on her, he held his hat in his hand, carrying it carefully upright to keep it from being crushed.

One of the corner wags, who was watching the outflow, spotted the hat and seized on the chance to be waggish. "Hey," he shouted, "are you going to take up a collection?"

The young man looked around a second before he realized that he was the one addressed. "Why, no," he answered softly, "not if you and your organ grinder were here first."

Flyers usually find it necessary to use their oxygen apparatus when they reach an altitude of about 18,000 feet.

An explosive that will not freeze, and that is waterproof, is being made.

Bottles broken in fighting scenes in motion pictures are made of candy.

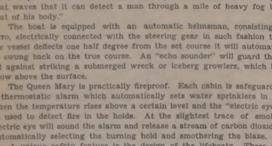
Society Of Canadian Writers

Formation of a society of Canadian writers similar to the French Academy, has been undertaken with the issue of letters patent for this purpose by Hon. E. L. Patenaude, K.C., lieutenant-governor of Quebec, to Rev. Olivier Maurault, rector of L'Universite de Montreal, Jean Bruchesi, noted French-Canadian author and professor at l'universite, and Albert Levesque, Montreal publisher.

Distribution of Jews

A total world Jewish population of 16,240,000, of whom 5,000,000, or 30 per cent., live in the Americas was reported by the Jewish Scientific Institute. The survey shows the figure had increased 1,300,000 in the last 10 years. More than 10,000,000 Jews, or two-thirds, live in three countries. The United States has 4,450,000, Poland has 3,150,000 and Soviet Russia, 3,080,000.

The average age of those included in "Who's Who" is 51 years.



Alcohol For Motor Fuel

Kansas Plans To Create New Markets For Farm Products

Completion of the first "farm fuel refinery" in the United States, a plant to manufacture 10,000 gallons daily of "power alcohol" from farm crops was announced at a meeting of the Atchison, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce.

The plant is expected to begin production at once and is the first gun in a campaign planned by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of New York, to test the commercial feasibility of selling alcohol to mix in gasoline as a motor fuel.

The experiment is part of a plan to create new markets for farm crops.

The Chemical Foundation has contracted to buy the entire output of the Atchison plant through the Chemical Foundation of Kansas, an organization created recently. The new foundation has requests for more of the alcohol than the new plants can supply.

These requests are from gasoline dealers interested in trying the blending experiment, some of them already selling blended alcohol and gasoline.

The alcohol to be made by the new plant is slightly different from any now on the market. It is grain alcohol, "Anhydrous", that is, without water, and is 99.5 per cent. proof.

The Kansas manufacturing process is new. It is an experiment aiming ultimately at cheapening the cost of manufacture if possible. It can make grain alcohol from corn, oats, rye, barley or potatoes. It will start making the alcohol from corn.

The contract price to distributors is to start at 25 cents a gallon. In addition the manufacturers will have a by-product from corn of protein cattle feed which they expect to market.

D. B. Curney, of Yankton, S.D., has contracted for 2,000 gallons a day from the Kansas Chemical Foundation. He has been selling an alcohol-gasoline mixture and quoted customers as declaring the blend gave them quicker motor starting, prevents carbon, minimizes crank case dilution, improves acceleration and gives more mileage.

New Uniform Calendar Plan

Provides International Holiday And Five Business Holidays Yearly

With a suggestion that it be put into effect on January 1, 1938, Rev. Father Jacob Wilhelm of Regina has drafted a reform calendar which provides for the days of the week always falling on the same dates of each month.

Under Father Wilhelm's plan the four quarters of the year are equal with 31 days for the first month of each quarter and 30 days each for the other two months except that 31 days are provided for December to give a total of 365 for the year. An extra day is wedged in between June 30 and July 1 every fourth year to be known as "leap day."

The year will start with January 1 labelled as "international holiday" and January 2 is to be a Sunday with December 31 a Saturday. If the calendar were adopted Good Friday would always fall on April 7 and Easter Monday on April 9.

It is suggested that Saturdays falling on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 be made business holidays, giving with international day on January 1, five business holidays each year. The first four, according to Rev. Father Wilhelm, would be known as rest days when 'everyone should carry out a review of his debts or profits."

The calendar is designed to offset objections of the Christian churches to the recently announced plan to provide for a year of 13 months containing 28 days each.

Entombed Twenty Years

Thirteen German Victims Taken From Submarine Sunk In 1916

After 20 years of entombment in their submarine, which was sunk by a Russian mine near Varna, Bulgaria, in 1916, the skeletons of 13 German sailors were finally removed by Bulgarian divers.

The clothing of the victims was intact, as well all their valuables, rings, purses and all papers in their pockets.

In the pocket of one of the men was found a letter half finished. It was addressed to his fiancee. She was assured by him of an early meeting, as he was soon to have leave of absence. Most of them had letters recently received from their parents and relatives. In several of the letters were found German banknotes sent to the victims by their relatives.

The burial of the thirteen German sailors proved an imposing event. The entire Varna garrison participated. The municipality gave them a state burial, headed by the mayor and aldermen.

Professor (to unruly freshman)—"Tell me sir, what has become of your ethics?"

Freshman—"Oh, sir, I traded it in long ago for a Hudson."

Argentina is estimated to contain 200,000 square miles of valuable forests. 2147

Find Out

From Your Doctor if the "Pain" Remedy You Take Is Safe.

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

BEFORE you take any preparation you don't know all about, for the relief of headaches; or the pains of rheumatism, neuritis or neuralgia, ask your *doctor* what he thinks about it—in comparison with "Aspirin."

We say this because, before the discovery of "Aspirin," most so-called "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as being bad for the stomach; or, often, for the heart. And the discovery of "Aspirin" largely changed medical practice.

Countless thousands of people who have taken "Aspirin" year in and out without ill effect, have proved that the medical findings about its safety were correct.

Remember this: "Aspirin" is rated *among the fastest methods yet discovered* for the relief of headaches and all common pains . . . and *safe* for the average person to take regularly.

"Aspirin" Tablets are made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the registered trade-mark of the Bayer Company, Limited. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every tablet.

Demand and Get

"ASPIRIN"

Building Flying Boats

Imperial Airways To Operate A World-Wide Service

More than 1,000 skilled men are engaged at Rochester, England, in building a fleet of 29 giant flying-boats for operation by Imperial Airways on world-wide services—including the Atlantic.

There are two decks to the new flying boats, lower being for passenger accommodation and the top for crew (two pilots, two stewards, and a purser), mails and baggage.

The gross weight of the new ships will be 17½ tons, and they will be powered by four 740-h.p. engines, giving a maximum speed of nearly 200 m.p.h. and a cruising speed of 155 m.p.h. Underneath the pilots' cabin is a comfortable smoking room, and there are two more cabins more than eight feet high with adjustable lounge chairs.

There is daytime accommodation for 24 passengers and for 16 sleeping in bunks by night.

SELECTED RECIPES

CHERRY ROLL

Temperature: 425 degrees F.
Time: 25 minutes.
⅓ cup "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup
1 pint jar cherries (canned)
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup boiling water
1 tablespoon butter
Tea biscuit batter

Drain cherries and pour juice in a saucepan. Add the water, sugar and "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup. Boil 5 minutes. While the syrup is boiling make an ordinary tea biscuit batter and roll it out in oblong roll. Spread the cherries over the dough; sprinkle with cinnamon, dot with butter and roll up like jelly roll. Place the roll in an oblong pan; pour the hot syrup over it and bake in a hot oven.

Floods And Sun Spots

Are Closely Connected Is Opinion Of Planetarium Director

Floods that have swept the eastern part of North America during the past few weeks are "definitely correlated' with sun spots "and we may expect damp, rainy weather for the next four or five years because these spots are fast reaching a maximum intensity," Dr. Clyde Fisher, director of the Hayden planetarium and fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, said in a lecture at Providence, Rhode Island.

Small House Being Razed

The smallest dwelling-house in Douglas, Scotland, is to be razed. It has three rooms, one on top of each other. The rent has been 16 cents a week, and some large families have been reared in it. This is one of the few remaining old places of Douglas, and was once a centre for smugglers.

The tradition that the Hebrew Ark of the Covenant rests in the sacred city of Aksum, Ethiopia, has never been investigated by scholars, because the church said to contain the relic is guarded.

The famous Roman physician Galen, second century A.D., advised moving tuberculosis patients to regions of good climate.

A limburger-cheese-sniffing contest was held in Monroe, Wis., in 1935.

Issuing New Coinage

Canada Could Improve On Design When Making Change

With the coronation of King Edward VIII. Canada, in common with the rest of the Empire, will issue a new coinage. Would not the present, while we still have a year or so, be a good opportunity for the Government to call together a body of artists and experts to submit designs for coins that would be a little more representative of Canadian artistic accomplishment than the exceedingly unattractive ones which, year after year, generation after generation, reign after reign, come from the mint with such deadly monotony?

Tradition declares that upon each accession the effigy of the new Sovereign upon the obverse side of the coin shall be reversed. When we have done that we in Canada are apparently content to allow the funeral wreath of maple leaves on the reverse side—which on a slightly worn coin much more closely resemble those of the cabbage—and the rather sprawling legend within it to continue to "symbolize" Canada. The comparatively new Canadian nickel is one of the ugliest coins in circulation anywhere.

Other countries are paying increasing attention to the attractiveness of their coins from an aeshetic point of view. Some of the newer United States specimens are things of real artistic beauty, indicative of the country's progress in the arts of sculptural design and modelling. There are surely competent artists in the Dominion who would welcome an invitation to compete for designs for coins of different values, and out of such competition there might come a coinage of which, from an artistic point of view, Canada could be legitimately proud. — Montreal Star.

Overcomes Difficulties

Youth Born Deaf And Dumb Learns To Talk And Graduates From University

Born deaf and dumb 23 years ago, Hillis Arnold, University of Minnesota graduate, has accomplished two objectives—speech and completion of a three-year mural painting project.

The youth's mother, Mrs. A. L. Arnold, said she taught Hillis lip reading. She patiently enunciated words slowly. Hillis repeated them by watching how she formed the syllables with her lips. Unable to hear, he was unable to control his tone.

His mother with her hands, indicated when he was speaking too loudly or too softly. To-day he speaks in a clearly understandable moderate tone.

The youth entered the university engineering school in 1931. In his senior year he began an art project, a series of murals depicting the work of various engineering professions. To-day the job—100 feet of murals, five feet high—was completed and he was free to devote his time to another job, as instructor in the Minneapolis Institute of Art.

Was Not Photographed

Smallest Book Printed With Ink From Copper Plates

The world's smallest book, which is a quarter of an inch long, three-sixteenths wide, and weighs a grain and a quarter, is for sale in London. The most surprising thing about the text—which is E. F. Thompson's rendering of selected verses of the Rubaiyat—is that it is properly printed from minute copper plates, with ink, on paper, and not merely produced by photograph. The pages are stitched by hand and bound in leather. The verses look like small dark stains on the paper, and can be read only with a magnifying glass. When the book was being printed in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1932 it was found that the vibration of a passing motor-car was enough to blur the type.

Wants Underground Job

The tallest man ever to take the civil service examination asked for an underground job. John B. Lerbs, of Kew Gardens, Long Island, the 28-year-old applicant, measured six feet, nine inches, and sought appointment as a towerman in the New York subway system.

Seedless watermelons have been grown in horticultural experiments.



London's First Film Show

Moving Pictures Taken Forty Years Ago Again Screened

London's first film show—40 years ago—came to life again recently at the Polytechnic Cinema to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the introduction of moving pictures to the country. The original projector used by M. Lumiere, the French pioneer, was used.

One gathered something of the thrill for an audience of that time of the spectacle of Trewey on the screen giving his changing hat performance and of Louis Lumiere's brother having tea on the lawn with his wife and baby.

When, subsequently, the pictures were thrown by up-to-date apparatus on to a large screen, one realized how good the photography was in the circumstances.

The changing of the guard at St. James' Palace, children playing in the surf, the falling of a wall, a charge of the French Carabiniers, were some of the relics shown.

There was, too a deliciously quaint "comic", indicating the popular suspicion of the motor car.

Other interesting features, showing how the newsreel was advancing, were the animated records of the funerals of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., taken by Cecil Hepworth.

He recalled his concern, at Queen Victoria's funeral, when he found that the noise of his home-made camera was disturbing the silence of that occasion and how King Edward, looking round, halted the procession so that the picture might be taken.

For The Coronation

Many Indian Princes And Rajahs Will Be In Attendance

More than 152 Indian princes, nawabs and rajahs already have announced their intention of being present, with full retinue, at coronation ceremonies for King Edward in May, 1937.

They will provide an additional colorful touch to the traditional pageantry of the ceremony.

The most scattered parts of the empire, linked by airplane and fast steamship, will be represented when the coronation takes place.

Public interest in the coronation meanwhile is being manifested through an increase of visitors to the historic town of London, where, behind steel bars, the royal crowns of Britain—valued at upwards of $30,000,000—are on display.

Cockney woman (charged with assaulting her husband): "I asked 'im if 'e loved me, an' 'e was so long thinkin' about it that I 'it 'im with a mop.

Giant iron coins two feet in length and modelled after a throwing knife, are used by natives of equatorial Africa.

Patient Revived

Apparently Dead For Some Minutes Is Resuscitated On Operating Table

Another case of a patient who "died" on the operating table, only to be brought back to life again by heart massage and injections of adrenaline, is described in the current issue of the British Medical Journal.

The patient, Ernest Hinsley, about 45, of Waterloo, Asthon, is now normal again, but has no memory of having been to the operating theatre.

His heart, said Dr. J. V. Fiddian, stopped without warning and Hinsley ceased to breathe. Efforts at resuscitation began immediately and the "usual two or three minutes were wasted in fruitless artificial respiration."

Dr. Fiddian then resorted to cardiac massage, and continued this for two minutes without feeling any spontaneous movement of the heart. He then injected intra-cardias adrenaline into the ventricle.

"The effect," he writes, "was immediate and almost magical. With each squeeze that followed the heart was felt to be enlarging and suddenly it began to beat wildly.

"It was several minutes more before spontaneous respiration was established, but after that there was no further immediate anxiety.

"The patient was returned to bed with his heart still beating tumultously, in a manner strongly suggestive of an overdose of adrenaline."

Something New In Pictures

Three Dimensional Animated Cartoons To Be Shown

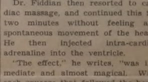
Three dimensional animated cartoons which can be shown with regular movie projection equipment and without use of any gadget by audiences were announced by Max Fleischer, pioneer in the animated cartoon field.

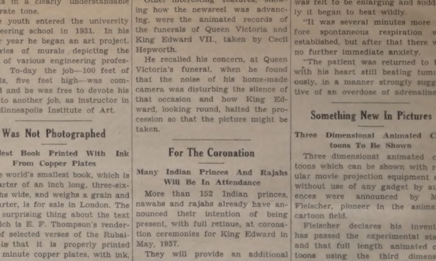
Fleischer declares his invention has passed the experimental stage, and that full length animated cartoons using the third dimension throughout will be released within six months.

Fleischer obtains the third dimensional effect by foreshortening the perspective of the camera to six feet and using a special lens which does not focus directly on the objects photographed.

The air beacon on top of the George Washington bridge tower in New York is visible for 60 miles.

Belgium is making a special bid for auto tourists this year.





Newest Crime Detector

Method Of Photographing Human Voice Has Been Discovered

There is no limit to the aid of science in crime detection. Recent years have brought many wonders of the laboratory for the detective's use, and in the realm of identification we have passed from finger-prints to palm-prints, to ear-prints and many other surprising things.

Now we may be approaching the era of the voice-print, as the result of a device perfected by a Hungarian-born inventor who has lived in London since the day when, just after the war, he went to England as a student in the scientific side of electrical engineering.

Edward Wender is his name, and his achievement has been to discover a method of actually photographing the human voice and of developing it on glass so that an indestructible and permanent record of it may be kept.

This method takes the recording of sound a long way ahead of anything done in this field hitherto. There has been the gramophone disk method; there has been the making of a sound track for talking films. But the capturing of sound by these methods has one outstanding disadvantage—with repeated use the records inevitably become worn and impaired. Moreover, pure naturalness of tone cannot always be obtained. Individual gradations of voice may be lost or obscured.

These are disadvantages which Mr. Wender's method of photographing the voice sweeps away. He is able to take and keep for all time if necessary an absolutely pure record of sound with all its individual variations and characteristics.

He does it by allying the principles of electricity and light. Supposing it is desired to make a record of a girl's voice. The subject speaks first into an ordinary microphone. The sound is then carried through an amplifier to a big camera of special type and is then photographed on to a plate.

After being developed the voice is printed on to a circular disk of heavy glass in the form of a series of concentric rings, and to lay eyes looks for all the world like some Eastern writing. Each tiny gradation of tone is there, each rise and fall the voice may make without its owner's knowledge. A single word may be represented by a considerable portion of one of the rings.

There may be people whose voices seem similar, but each individual of the human race is believed by experts to posses some peculiarity or individual characteristic in speaking that is possessed by no other.

The value of a method of recording those peculiarities with complete and lasting accuracy in the field of identification has not failed to impress itself upon criminologists, and it will soon become an additional part of the most up-to-date crime-fighting equipment.

Crime is verily fighting a losing battle when arrayed against the science which produces such marvels as this.

Opinion Is Divided

Whether Saturday Or Sunday Is First Day Of Week

The warden of the jail at Trenton, N.J., was exercised in mind as to whether the week of March 30, during which Hauptmann was sentenced to be electrocuted, ended on Saturday night or Sunday night. There may be two views on this question. In the Book of Genesis we are told that God fashioned the world and rested on the seventh day. The day of rest in the Christian calendar is Sunday, but by all usage Sunday is the first day, and not the last day of the week. Look at any calendar and Sunday is printed first. Yet there is good ground for claiming that Sunday is the last day of the legal week.

The birth of Christ is observed on December 25 and Christmas Day never changes. Yet the Resurrection of Christ, which was just as much on a specific day as His birth, is observed on widely different days. In Western Christendom it may be celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon, or after the 14th day of the moon, following March 21. Thus it may fall any time between March 22 and April 25.

If the birth day is fixed, why not the death and Resurrection? There does not appear to be good logical basis for subjecting it to the phases of the moon.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

A farmer's truck stalled in front of an asylum. While he was fixing it an inmate looked over the fence and inquired:

Inmate—What do you do for a living?

Farmer—I'm a farmer. Why?

Inmate—Well, you ought to try being crazy. It sure beats farming.

In 1934 England used 6,000,000,000 bricks for house building. Her 1,600 brick plants are capable of producing but 4,500,000,000, but Belgium and other foreign countries made up the deficiency.

France's first factory for the manufacture of gasoline from coal has been started near the Bethune mines.

New Superliner

Tons Of Provisions To Be Carried To Supply Needs Of Passengers On The Queen Mary

At least 10,000 full meals a day will be served on the Queen Mary, it is estimated, when the new superliner, carrying 2,200 passengers and a crew of 1,200, sails on her maiden voyage to New York.

To prepare these meals there will be close to 100 cooks, 15 butchers, a large number of bakers and a small army of kitchen hands.

Before the sailing there will be placed in the Queen Mary's storerooms and refrigerators something like the following: 20 tons of fish, 20 tons of meat, 70,000 eggs, 4,000 pounds of tea and coffee, 10,000 pounds of sugar, 30 tons of potatoes, 4,000 gallons of milk, 40,000 pounds of mixed vegetables, three tons of bhtter.

In addition there will be all the fancy varieties of food, while thousands of bottles of wine, beer and liquors will be stacked away.

Orders for china and glassware are among the largest ever placed in Great Britain, totalling 134,000 pieces, including 52,000 plates, 16,500 tumblers, 14,000 cups, 10,000 saucers and 7,500 tea and coffee pots.

Immense stocks of linen, valued at approximately $225,000, are being supplied for the new ship. In the list of 41 items there are more than 200,000 towels, 31,600 pillow slips, 30,000 sheets, 21,000 tablecloths, 92,000 serviettes, 5,600 blankets, 8,500 bed coverlets and counterpanes, 12,500 pantry cloths, 12,000 waiters' cloths, 3,100 oven cloths, 3,000 dusters, and 2,200 linen bags.

Stratosphere Flying

Aviation Engineers Working On Problem Of Designing Special Type Of Ship

Aviation engineers have set to work in earnest on the problem of designing ships for stratosphere flying, but the solution still appears five years in the future.

Construction of pressure-chambered aeroplanes, designed to carry passengers in comfort at altitudes of from 25,000 to 50,000 feet is not a task involving any basically new ideas but experts say it is one that will take much detailed work and expensive experimentation.

A. L. Klein, associate professor of aeronautics at California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, outlined some of the difficulties in the building of a commercially satisfactory high altitude "pullman."

"The bare wings are about the only parts of the present ships that could be used in a pressure-chambered transport plane," he declared.

"It is necessary to design and build an entirely new plane with air-conditioned cabin and cockpit, heated to a point where passengers and pilots can remain comfortable for from 12 to 20 hours. This will mean supercharged mechanisms for the cabin and motors, intricate automatic controls on all devices, and provisions against emergencies in the sub-zero temperatures," he asserted.

A More Abundant Life

Doctors Laying Greater Stress On Prevention Of Disease

In this age of economic uncertainty, fierce competition, and the overhanging shadow of war, it is no wonder that various nervous disorders are everywhere increasingly prevalent.

These disorders levy a heavy toll on mental and physical fitness and efficiency. And they are largely due to the intensified high-pressure living so characteristic of these modern days.

Does this mean race deterioration? Conceivably so—but it is encouraging to note the predictions of leading physicians.

Dr. George Crile, famous Cleveland surgeon, believes that 100 years hence medicine will have made such rapid strides "that treatment of a disease will be a confession of failure."

Doctors now are laying greater stress upon prevention than treatment. And this implies control of many diseases that cut lives short today. They predict longer, healthier lives, a more abundant existence.

How refreshing it would be if only it were possible for our social and economic leaders to look ahead with the same confident assurance!—Halifax Herald.

Spoiled The Effect

Mr. and Mrs. Bibby were entertaining friends. "I think I shall get a car this year," said Mr. Bibby, during a lull in the conversation. "I haven't decided what make, but it's no use getting a cheap one. I suppose I could get a little serviceable affair for two or three thousand."

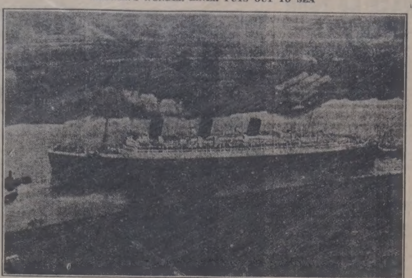
While the company was gasping at careless mention of such a sum, the host's youngest son remarked:

"And will that funny little man with the black whiskers call every week, like he did when you bought my bike, dad?"

Young Bride (seeking advice): "What does your husband like for dinner?"

Experienced Housewife: "Oh, almost anything that I haven't in the house." 2147

BRITAIN'S WONDER LINER PUTS OUT TO SEA



The 80,000-ton liner "Queen Mary" successfully left her fitting-out basin on the Clyde for her maiden voyage of fifteen miles to Greenock en route to Southampton for scraping and finishing. Crowds lined the banks of the Clyde to watch the giant vessel manoeuvred by eight tugs into mid-stream, and this aerial view of the "Queen Mary" passing down the river shows some of the thousands of people stretched along the banks.

Healthy In Native State

But Life Of White Man Is Harmful To Eskimo

Eskimo in almost daily contact with white men are suffering from disease and rapidly disappearing, while those living in the far north are increasing in population, Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, assistant professor of medicine at McGill University, told the Canadian Club, in Toronto.

Dr. Rabinowitch stated that tuberculosis, hardening of the arteries and other diseases common to whites were taking a heavy toll of the Eskimo closest to civilization. He believes they lack the resistance the white man has built up during years of exposure to such diseases.

Travelling aboard the Royal Mail ship Nascopi at the invitation of the Canadian Government to become a member of the eastern Arctic patrol of 1935, the doctor made medical observation during the whole 10,000-mile trip.

The Hudson's Bay Company, he said, is encouraging the Eskimo to live in as native a state as possible. The government, he pointed out, has 500 square miles set aside for their exclusive use, and has passed special game laws which enable them to obtain food at all times.

Reporting absence of rickets among Eskimo children, Dr. Rabinowitch said he believed this due to the milk seal oil in their diet.

Calendar Reform

London Chamber Of Commerce Advocates Fixed Date For Easter

General reform of the calendar, with a fixed date for Easter, is advocated by the London Chamber of Commerce in a resolution forwarded to Home Secretary Sir John Simon and to Pope Pius.

A fixed date for Easter, it was urged, would confer great benefits on trade and commerce. "The inefficiency of the present system is obvious," the recommendation stated, "when it is realized that the same quarters are not comparable for statistical purposes from year to year, owing to the varying number of working days in them.

"The chamber therefore urges the government to use its influence at a conference to be held in the autumn under the auspices of the League of Nations to secure the adoption of a perpetual 12-month calendar divided into equal quarters of 91 days, with New Year's Day undated and a fixed date for Easter."

Addition of two per cent. beryllium has been found to give copper the tensile strength and hardness of steel.

A quest for anyone who really has seen a ghost is on in London.

The International Book

Scriptures Have Been Reprinted In 972 Different Languages

The number of languages in which the Bible or some part of it has been published now totals 972, according to an announcement by the American Bible Society.

Among the recent publications of the society is the revised Ponape New Testament and Psalms which will be used in Ponape, the largest of the Caroline Islands. Five nationalities are participating in this project; translated by Germans, printed in England, financed by Americans, distributed by Japanese, and used by Ponapasians.

Other scriptures recently published include the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John in Rundi, one of the many dialects of the Bantu language family. This volume, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, will be used in Danish Baptist mission work in the Belgian Congo. The New Testament in Meninka and the First Epistle of St. John in Kissi recently were published on the mission press in West Africa of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

An analysis of the American Bible Society's records show that of the grand total of 972 languages in which scripture publications has occurred the complete Bible has nbw been published in 175 languages; the New Testament in 208 additional languages; portions of the Bible, or one complete book, in 514 more, and selections from the Bible, that is, less than a complete book, in still 75 more languages.

New Bullet Perfected

Will Not Cause Poisoning If Eaten By Wild Ducks

Wild ducks suffer from bad marksmen as well as from good ones. Shot that falls into the water sinks to the bottom where ducks mistake it for roughage such as gravel or sand. They eat it, die a month or so later of paralysis caused by lead poisoning.

Because they believe that one-third as many ducks die from being poisoned as from being shot by bullets, Professors Robert Cladding Green and Ralph Dowdell of the University of Minnesota set out to save ducks by devising a healthy bullet and they perfected one. Their bullet: lead magnesium alloy, which dissolves less than 48 hours after it is eaten, before the lead causes anything worse than indigestion.—Time.

In the architecture of eastern Asia, any tower-like structure connected with a temple or serving as a shrine is called a pagoda.

In Ontong, Java, copra, or dried coconut meat, is used as money.

Chinese Excel In Football

Can Easily Beat Picked Teams Of Other Countries

China has taken to Association football so thoroughly that leading Chinese teams easily beat the picked teams of foreigners. Ten years ago there was no such thing as a Chinese football team, and even six years ago the teams which played againts foreign clubs were a joke among the spectators. To-day the Chinese dominate the sport as completely as if they had played the game for many years. The most renowned team, the "Arsenal" of Shanghai, is the "Tung Hwa", which regularly beats all comers. But there are dozens of other teams, in Shanghai and other ports, which overwhelm quite good British, German, French and other elevens. This rise to eminence of the Chinese football teams is only part of the astonishing advance which has characterized Chinese athletic activity in recent years. The movement started in the schools and was prompted by young teachers who had been educated in Europe or America. Tennis, swimming, track and field events, and baseball were all taken up enthusiastically, but it was soccer which held the greatest appeal. In the last few years Tung Wha, with practically the same men, has become the best team in China, winning every competition and consistently beating the best teams put forward by the foreign clubs.

Film Of Pioneer Days

Two Thousand Residents Of Revelstoke District To Appear In Motion Picture

Some 2,000 Canadians, of the Revelstoke district in British Columbia, are going into motion pictures.

It was announced by Gaumont British Films that a number of extras would be hired for the filming in that part of the province of a story relating to the building of a transcontinental railway, in Canada's pioneer days.

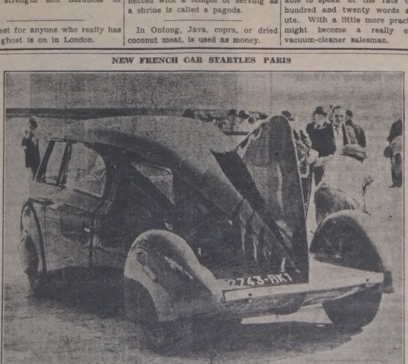
A number of technicians are already at Revelstoke taking "exterior shots" for the vehicle, in which Richard Arlen will star. Arlen and the supporting cast are now filming sequences in England. They will sail for the Dominion later.

Friend—"Why have you given the general such a peculiar pose?"

Sculptor—"You see, it was started as an equestrian statue, and then the committee found they couldn't afford the horse."

An American actor claims to be able to speak at the rate of two hundred and twenty words a minute. With a little more practice he might become a really efficient vacuum-cleaner salesman.

NEW FRENCH CAR STARTLES PARIS



Frenchmen have to look twice these days before attempting to cross to the other side of the road because it's difficult, they claim, to find out whether the new 1936 French cars are going or coming. One of the latest, designed by M. Andre Dubonnet, above, with its engine placed at the rear end and a tail "fin" at the end of the streamlined body. During trials this car proved 30 per cent. faster than a car of the usual design. Gasoline consumption was also lessened considerably.

Wild Flower Protection

Gathering Of Wild Plants Threatens Disappearance Of Many Species

Every province in Canada possesses a rich heritage of native flora. From early spring until cold weather returns in the autumn our woods and glens provide a succession of charming flowers, more varied and quite as beautiful as the best gardens provide. Unfortunately many of the citizens, particularly of the larger centres of population, regard this abundance as a free gift to be ravished at will. Without thought for the perpetuation of the native stock they descend upon the inviting groves week after week and seem to take pleasure in gathering with reckless abandon the most charming flowers in bloom. It is commencing to be realized that this unrestrained gathering of wild plants is threatening the disappearance of many of the finest of the native species. The Ontario Horticultural Association, conscious of this danger, took steps at their recent convention to arouse a public sentiment towards the protection of the native flora.

In an address by the incoming president, J. B. Spencer of Ottawa, it was pointed out that some of the finest plants of the woods have already disappeared and others will follow in their wake unless a more sane attitude possesses the flower pickers who visit the wooded areas from time to time. The fact was disclosed that no less than 23 of the American States have passed laws designed to protect wild plants. Reference was made also to the organization and work of the Wild Flower Preservation Society with headquarters in the United States capital. This organization through its branches carries on its work chiefly by influencing public sentiment by lectures, newspaper articles and poster campaigns. No attempt is made to prevent the picking of wild bloom, which they point out should be done only in a sane and thoughtful manner with due regard for the future. Rules strongly urged are that sufficient flowers should be left to form seed and that plants should not be torn up by the roots. Some species such as the violets, hepaticas and others with flower stems rising directly from the roots may be freely picked so long as the plant body is not disturbed. Others, like the Trillium, the newly selected floral emblem of Ontario, should never be gathered freely, as the flowers cannot be picked without removing all of the foliage and on this depends the maturing of the bulbous root for the following season's crop.

What is needed, Mr. Spencer urged, is the developing of an attitude towards the native flora similar to that which has come to possess the youth of our land owards wild life. Instead of a rush for the gun or the catapult when an unusual bird or animal appears, the normal lad now takes his pleasure, it was pointed out, in erecting bird houses and feeding stations, and in other ways making friends with the feathered and furry visitors which come and go or remain throughout the year to add so much to the joys of life. With organized effort this same sentiment can be developed towards the flowers of the fields and the woods.

Musical Prodigy

Seven-Year-Old Australian Violinist May Startle World

Perry Hart, seven-year-old violinist, will startle the world, in the opinion of many Australian music critics.

The girl triumphed at the Sydney Eisteddfod, winning three prizes in a row against competitors many years her senior.

Her parents farm at Ewingsdale, lonely mountain spot in New South Wales. Seven other children are musical and, self-taught, play either piano, violin or saxophone. Pamela Hart, only two and a half, is already an Eisteddfod prize winner.

Perry could read music before she could talk properly and at four years passed top grade, with honors, the Australian music boards examination.

And Lots Of Exercise

And now the gay suburbanite,
Expending his last nickel,
Proceeds to carry home at night
1 hoe,
1 rake,
1 sickle.
His garden is well under way
And if he keeps on workin'
He'll have on some late summer day
1 beet,
1 squash,
1 gherkin.

A Token Of Loyalty

A Union Jack made of painted metal is to crown the highest peak in Ceylon—the 8,500 feet peak of Pedurualage. The flag will commemorate the accession of King Edward VIII., and is "to serve as a permanent land-mark and a token of loyalty."

Through air mail service between Shanghai, China, and Europe is reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

There are almost 500 farms within the city limits of New York.

Alfalfa In Canada

Gives A Larger Yield Per Acre Than Clover Or Timothy

Alfalfa is a forage crop which has been growing in popularity in Canada since the beginning of the present century. The acreage sown to this crop in 1935 was 762,300 and the yield amounted to 1,958,700 tons valued at $15,743,000. The average price per ton was $8.04 and the average yield per acre was 2.57 tons.

Alfalfa gives a larger production per acre than is obtained from either clover or timothy. It has been grown for many years at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and has been found to outyield any other variety of hay. It usually produces two cuttings in a season and enough aftermath for winter protection. It is a deep-rooted perennial plant, drawing much of its nourishment from the subsoil. Like all other legumes it has the property of enriching the soil with nitrogen gained from the air, and it also contributes large quantities of humus through dead leaves and decaying roots. It is of great value as a soil-improvement crop.

The feeding value of alfalfa gives it high rank among all forage crops. All kinds of farm stock like it and thrive upon it. For dairy cows it is particularly valuable.

Of the total Canadian crop of alfalfa more than half a million acres are grown in Ontario. Alberta ranks second with nearly 75,000 acres, and British Columbia third with 48,000 acres. In Ontario alfalfa is grown under natural precipitation, but in Alberta and British Columbia irrigation is extensively employed. It is a crop which lends itself particularly to closely-settled communities specializing in the dairy industry.

Was Interesting Figure

Originator Of Costumes Was Once Mistaken For King Edward VII.

The death of Willie Clarkson removes one of the most interesting figures in London's life, writes "An Old Friend" in the London Observer.

Eminent as a wig-maker and famous as an impersonator and originator of costumes, he became a social personality who was never absent from first night and was in demand at the most important social functions.

He deliberately dressed to make himself a character, and used to allow his hair and beard to grow in fantastic shapes. Wherever he went he selected some appropriate accoutrement which set off his handsome features and imposing manner.

The pride of his life was that he was once mistaken for King Edward VII., who knew him intimately and often consulted him about fancy dress.

Sarah Bernhardt was a special friend of his, and he took particular pride in the wig in which she played Magdalen and had to throw her hair over the feet of the actor playing the part of the Saviour. The wig was of natural hair, 66 inches long.

The most extraordinary costume he ever devised was for a man who wanted to go to a fancy dress ball at Covent Garden as an armchair. He won a first prize, but his friends kept sitting down on him all the evening, and by the time dawn came the poor fellow was nearly dead.

Major Crop

Wheat To Continue To Be Main Crop Of West, Says Speaker

Wheat will continue to be western Canada's major crop declared Hon. J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, in an address to the annual meeting of the Manitoba branch, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Winnipeg.

Mr. Taggart dealt with general agricultural conditions, drouth and soil drifting.

Measures to be adopted in the future, he said, must include a better system of summer fallowing, building and maintenance on the farms of reserves of feed and seed against scarcity, conservation of resources and control of weeds and pests.

By Way Of Contrast

A Canadian from the shores of the mighty St. Lawrence had been visiting relatives in Chiswick. Among other wonders of the neighborhood, they showed him the Thames, hoping to impress him.

"Were shall we go to-day?" inquired his uncle of the Canadian one afternoon, as they prepared to go out for a stroll.

"I know," he answered brightly. "Let's go round by the brook!"

Greatest Top Growth

Sweet clover produces more top growth in a short period of time than any other legume. When conditions are just right the fall growth may amount to three-fourths ton to two tons an acre. Three to six tons are not uncommon in the second year.

Woman—All of a sudden my husband kissed the maid!

Friend — I wonder what struck him?

Woman—I did, with the mug!

Egypt has prohibited the exportation of animals used for agricultural or transportation purposes



What this Doctor did for Humanity

As a young man the late Dr. R. V. Pierce, practiced medicine in Pennsylvania and was known far and near for his great success in alleviating disease. Finally he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and put up in ready-to-use form his Golden Medical Discovery, the well known tonic. This strength builder is made from a formula which Dr. Pierce found most effective when in private practice. It's an alterative extract from native roots.

It helps to cleanse the system, and tends to keep the complexion fresh and clear, aids digestion, acts as a tonic.

Buy of your druggist today. New size tablets 50c. Liquid $1.00 and $1.35.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Unqualified approval of Turkey's request for permission to fortify the Dardanelles was expressed in the official Soviet organ, Izvestia.

Unconfirmed reports at Halifax said the Canadian National steamships Prince Henry and Prince David may be brought back into service for cruises out of New York.

In the Empire Day program May 24, the Nizam of Hyderabad, believed richest man in the world, will talk for the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The British destroyer Scout transported the body of Dr. Leopold Von Hoesch, late German ambassador to Britain, from Dover to Wilhelmshaven.

An increase of 13 per cent. was recorded in the total production of Soviet industry during the first three months of 1936 compared with the same period last year.

The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research reported advances in the fight against pneumonia and development of a new type of tuberculin that may aid in diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Deciding it's a bother to unload freight cars at a station, German railroads have experimented in loading the entire car on a motor truck and delivering the whole cargo on the hoof, or wheel.

F. Napier Denison, director of the Dominion meteorological observatory at Gonzales Heights, has retired, completing more than 37 years in the government meteorological department.

The king has consented to become patron of the National Rifle Association, and the Duke of Gloucester its president. King Edward is continuing the donation of £250 for the king's prize.

Just Overwhelmed

Man Charged With Drunkeness Had Original Explanation

Charged with being drunk and disorderly, Alfred Reynolds, 65 years old, a London street trader, faced the magistrate in Marylebone Court and hesitated not at all with his explanation: "You see . . . I met an old friend outside a public house—a Scotsman who was going back to Aberdeen. Since I happened to have a few shillings, I played host and paid for several pints of beer. Then, just as I was going out, my friend said to me: 'Now, Alf, you'll have this one with me the noo. I'll pay this time'." Reynolds paused impressively to let the full weight of that sink in. Then he added: "For the moment every seemed to go black. I was simply overwhelmed, and well—here I am!"

Convoyed By Destroyers

Art Treasures Loaned To Britain Sent Back To China

Priceless Chinese art treasures recently on exhibition in London, were convoyed by British destroyers, almost like a troopship in wartime, back to China.

The several thousand pieces of art, some of which dates back far before the time of Christ, form the bulk of the Chinese art exhibit held recently at Burlington House. Many other pieces were lent by the royal family and by private collectors.

Years of negotiations were necessary to induce the Chinese government and people to part temporarily with the collection, which was sent to England aboard H.M.S. Suffolk.

The First Glass Altar

The world's first altar made entirely from glass was dedicated in Eisenbrod, Czechoslovakia, in St. Jacobus church. The altar was designed by Professor Frantisek Metelak and executed by the state glass manufacturing school. The transparent altar consists of all kinds of glass and half-precious stones.

Aeroplanes are being more widely used in mining, for transportation where valuable minerals occur in remote regions.

A 1,500-acre tract in Brown county, Indiana, has been made a hunting area where archers can hunt game with bow and arrows.

RELIEF FROM ECZEMA

A Lady writes: I had Eczema break out on my leg and tried almost everything, but it did no good. Then I tried Mecca and got relief from the smarting, and itching. I cannot speak too highly of Mecca.

"MECCA" OINTMENT

New Kind Of Camera

Takes 5,000 Pictures A Second To Show Action Of Auto Engines

With a new kind of camera geared to the crankshaft and taking 5,000 pictures a second, General Motors is laying the basis for redesign of auto engines.

The camera takes pictures of the entire explosion in a cylinder. The explosion lasts a 250th part of one second, and in that flash the camera takes 20 photographs.

It reveals facts never guessed and others guessed but never before verified. The new photography and its results were described to the American Chemical Society by Dr. Gerald M. Rassweiler and Lloyd Withrow, of the company's research laboratories in Detroit.

The camera set up looking directly into a quartz window in the engine's firing chamber, is rigid, but its lenses move. They travel past its "eye" on a wheel, geared to the crankshaft. As each lens passes it momentarily focuses on moving film in the camera an image of the explosion at that instant.

To prevent blurring, the light of the explosion passes through a fixed lens before it reaches the travelling lenses. This makes all the rays parallel.

Clear photographs result, no matter how fast the film and lenses move.

The first surprise seen was around the region of the spark plug. That is where the explosion starts. It spreads in a wave like a grass fire. But behind the wave, in the burned area, the "ashes" or "products of combustion" remain.

The forward speed of the spreading fire wave sets up back pressure which heats these "ashes" hotter than the flame itself. The temperature of the spark plug region rises to 5,200 Fahrenheit. Some of the "ashes" there, the carbon dioxide, gets so hot it gives momentarily more light than the burning gas.

The second thing hitherto suspected, but never verified, is a backfire set up to meet the "grass fire" explosion wave. The forward movements of this wave compresses the gas at the opposite end of the chamber so high and hot that it explodes and rushes to meet the main explosion. This backfire is the familiar "knock."

Glandular Extracts

Scientists See Possibility Of Reducing Crime By Use Of Right Combination

A possible way to exterminate gangsters without firing a shot was suggested to the American Chemical Society—glandular extracts.

By the same measure, dwarfs may one day attain normal height and mental sluggards acquire trigger minds.

A report by Dr. David Klein, general manager of Wilson laboratories, and Dr. Jules D. Porsche of Armour and Company, Chicago, stated:

"The day may come when the ravages of disease, criminal tendencies and other faults of physical and mental makeup of the individual will yield to the expert endocrinologist through the use of the right combinations of glandular extracts."

A few millionths of an ounce of iodine can mean the difference between an idiotic cretin and a normal man, the two research experts said at a symposium on the chemistry of meat and meat products.

As an illustration of the potential forces at work in the body, they pointed out it would require 500 tons of hog ovaries from 72,000,000 animals to make one ounce of a female sex hormone.

Listing medicinal contributions of the meat packing industry, Drs. Klein and Porsche said much knowledge has been gained about enzymes which digest and assimilate food—the pepsin of the stomach, the secretions of the pancreas.

Striking at a widely held view that meat fats are not dietary essentials, Prof. George O. Burr, of the University of Minnesota, said certain fatty acids "are of no less importance than the essential amino acids or the vitamins."

Find Ancient Tomb

Huge Underground Vault Is Discovered In China

Obscure points in China's history are expected to be cleared up as a result of the finding of a huge, unknown tomb near Hsuchow, in the northern section of the province.

The tomb dates from about the year 900 A.D. and is made up of so many huge vaulted underground chambers that it is described as "big enough for a house for the living rather than one for the dead."

The origin of Cambridge University in England is obscure. It probably grew out of a local educational movement during the twelfth century.

A proposed automobile boulevard cut through the Alps to connect France and Italy is being given consideration.

Nan: "I wouldn't marry the best man living."

Dan: "Well, I wasn't asking you to." 2147

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Harmful poisons go into the body, and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

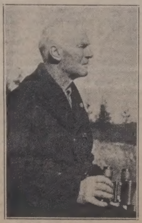
A mere bowel movement doesn't always get at the cause. You need something that works on the liver as well. It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless and gentle, they make the bile flow freely. They do the work of calomel but have no calomel or mercury in them. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name! Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c.

Jack Miner's Birthday

Famed Naturalist At 71, Counts His Wealth In Friends

Jack Miner celebrated his 71st birthday April 10th. Edgar A. Guest, the Detroit poet, terms him "the best beloved Christian in America"; while Irvin S. Cobb, writer and humorist, says "Jack Miner is the greatest practical naturalist on the planet." An editorial in the "Ottawa Citizen" says: "Not Watt, but a succession of inventors made the steam engine; not Bell, but many electrical experiments made the telephone. Jack Miner, in this sense, has given us the bird sanctuary." In other words, popularized the sanctuary idea.

While his hair is turning somewhat white, otherwise no one can notice the years creeping on him, because he is as active and as enthusiastic in his study of bird life as he was twenty years ago.



JACK MINER, NATURALIST

The world knows he is poor financially, and he says: "My biggest asset is my friends throughout the world, and the good health the good Lord has blessed me with. The friends are something money cannot buy. Some men can count their money, but I can't count my friends."

In his birthday interview, he said: "If it were not for children, flowers, birds and music—especially children—I would have no desire to carry on." And his advice to young men was: "Don't work all your life to make a living, but work to live all your life."

When asked what he thought about world affairs, he said: "The hope of the world is more love and the right kind of education, and less bayonet-point compulsion."

Speaking of religion, he said: "There is too much 'churchanity' and not enough Christianity, and the world needs more evangelism and less 'apeism'."

Everybody knows he never uses tobacco in any form, and never drinks anything stronger than water; but he said to-day, "You cannot judge the size and quality of any man's heart by the smell of his breath."

In closing the interview, he said: "If a man is built of the right material, the more you sit on him the broader it will make him.

"Be sure you're right and then go ahead, because you will be criticized if you do, and you will be criticized if you don't; so, do and be criticized; but to escape criticism, say nothing, do nothing and be nothing."

New Highway In Alberta

Work On Edmonton-Jasper Road To Start Shortly

Machinery and equipment is being assembled for construction of 50 miles of new highway between Edmonton and Jasper, and work on this project will start at an early date, Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, stated at Calgary. The road will be graded and gravelled, he said.

Mr. Fallow also announced plans for making the Banff road from Calgary, a distance of 86 miles, a "dustless" highway. He said the highway would be placed in first class condition by July 1 with the completion of grading, gravelling and oiling operations.

According to a theory of two English scientists, magnetic storms that interfere with telegraph and cable service are due to a ring of electric current that surrounds the earth like Saturn's rings.

Life is just a merry-go-round. We have to work to get a loan and then work twice as hard to get rid of it.

Part of South Africa's government mint in Pretoria may be converted into an ammunition factory.

MILLION DOLLAR WRIGLEY SIGN STARTS OPERATION



The new Wrigley Spearmint Gum Sign on Times Square, New York City, a million dollar project, largest of its kind in the world, was formally dedicated and put into operation on Saturday evening, March 28th.

The sign occupies the entire block on Broadway from 44th to 45th Street on the east side of Times Square. The new sign is a superstructure on the top of a two story steel and concrete building built especially to bear the tremendous weight of the display. This world's largest spectacular towers ten stories high; the Spearman on the sign has a grin a yard wide. The package of Wrighley's Spearmint is larger than a boxcar.

The sign shows gigantic, multi-coloured, tropical fish swimming about the sky; the largest fish measures 42 feet from tip to tail. The flashing mechanism consists of 21 pieces of apparatus, all operating in unison, but no one piece is synchronized with another. The electrical current required for this huge display would serve a city of ten thousand. There are 1,084 feet of neon tubing and almost seventy miles of wire used. The investment on the entire project is a cool million dollars.

Hundreds of thousands of people will pass the sign each day; the number who pass daily through the subway at Times Square is estimated to be almost equal to the population of Toronto.

Have Every Freedom

Spanish Women Not Cloistered As In Old Days

The long-sheltered women of Spain have been coming from behind the romantic iron grills that used to shut them off from the world to invade fields once closed to them.

While 25 years ago the number of women in Spanish universities could be counted on the fingers of the hands, to-day in some of the faculties, such as philosophy and literature in the University of Madrid, there are more women than men.

The republic overnight gave Spanish women the vote and in Madrid more women voters are registered than men. Where a woman, distinguished in some branch of learning used to be a rarity, to-day there are scores of women whose names are known throughout Spain.

Years ago most Spanish girls could not go out unattended until an advanced age. Those in moderate circumstances went with their mothers or married sisters. Those in wealthy families were attended by duennas who never left them alone in public for a moment. To-day girls, alone or accompanied by companions of their own age, are seen in public just as in other parts of the world.

Proposal From Japan

Naval Commander Suggests Dividing Power In The Pacific

A proposal that power in the Pacific be divided among Great Britain, the United States and Japan was voiced in a book by Commander Tota Ishimaru of the Japanese navy. "Let each of the three reign supreme in its own domain," Commander Ishimaru says in the book, just published, "America in the eastern, Japan in the western, England in the southern Pacific."

An explorer reports that he has discovered a bean in Southern Asia that grows at an astounding rate. The usual procedure is to place the bean in the ground and then jump clear.

Dividing Of Territory

Nations With Vast Expanses And Those Who Have Not

Nations of the world could be divided into two classes—the "haves" and the "have nots"—Major-General W. A. Griesbach, of Edmonton, told the United Services Institute of Nova Scotia at its annual meeting in Halifax.

One class, including Great Britain, Russia and France, had vast expanses of productive territory, while the other, including Germany, Japan and Italy, had no room for expanding population.

Sooner or later the British Empire, with its tremendous resources, would be challenged, Senator Griesbach said.

"This may mean war and tribulation for us, but history tells us that that is the age long test by which the nations are judged in their struggles to survive, to be happy, to be free, to be secure."

Peace Conference

Latin-American Government Would Form League Of American Nations

Proposals from three Latin-American governments that a league of American nations be formed to preserve peace in the western hemisphere were made public by the state department at Washington. They were among the specific suggestions sent to President Roosevelt by the heads of 17 South and Central American states in their formal acceptance of the United States government's invitation to the forthcoming inter-American peace conference.

Newest Medical Service

A parachute medical service has been organized by a group of 34 surgeons and physicians graduated from the Soviet government parachute school. The doctors will answer urgent calls by plane, descending in parachutes where landing fields are not available. The service has headquarters at the Moscow civil airfield.

Matched Crochet for Matchless Chic



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

A Beginner Can Crochet These

PATTERN 5559

Have you seen a smarter pair of matching accessories this Spring? And wouldn't they give your new ensemble that finishing touch you crave? The jaunty, dip-brim hat is quickly crocheted in guimpe, its brim in rib stitch, with the same stitch repeated in the purse flap. A braided cord trims both hat and purse.

In pattern 5559 you will find complete instructions for making the set shown; an illustration of it, and of all the stitches needed; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

YOUR GARDEN

In the fairly large garden there is a special place for fruit. This end of the business is often neglected especially in those not infrequent sections of Canada where the winter is severe and the summer season short. But there is some fruit which may be grown almost up to the Arctic Circle. Under garden conditions where it is possible to furnish more than the usual protection, most things can be grown far north of their ordinary environment. Certain types, it is true, may succumb in a winter such as was experienced in 1933-34, but the trees are not expensive and are easily replaced. Strawberries, gooseberries, currants, Saskatoon berries and cherries are all hardy. In garden fruits the beginner is advised to include more of those things which will produce fresh deserts or salads early in the season when it is difficult or expensive to get imported supplies. In this connection early cherries like the Richmond, early apples such as Yellow Transparent, St. Lawrence and Red Astrachan, or some of the new varieties developed by the Experimental Farm authorities, are worth considering. Where space is very limited it is quite feasible, through grafting or budding, to have several varieties of apples on a single tree. This applies to applies and pears especially.

In recent years there has been a good deal of interest in rock gardens which is a very natural development when it is realized that artistic results can be secured. Where the ground slopes sharply this sort of treatment is particularly effective. Large irregular boulders are sunk well into the ground and the little alpine plants are grown in deep earth pockets between. Most of these plants originated in the rocky slopes of the old lands and in our own mountainous sections. In rock gardens they change an ugly or washed-out bank into a most attractive miniature garden with a profusion of bloom. In special sections of the seed catalogue will be listed suitable plants with the height and time of blooming so that there will be no difficuly in making a selection. About 40 different types of all colours and sizes are available from the Dianthus, Forget-Me-Nots, Violas, Primulus which grow up to eight inches in height, through the medium sized Alyssums Arabis, Campanulas Linarisa, to the taller Erigeron, Cerastium, Candytuft, Geum and Pyrethrum and others.

Climbers play an important part in any scheme of landscape gardening, adding a finishing touch to wall, fence or verandah that is not possible by any other means. There is a mistaken idea that such plants may be harmful to brick or stone work, but there are many old buildings in the old lands which have been supporting vines for centuries and the walls under these green mantles are said to be in an excellent state of preservation. Aside from the fact that climbers add a little trouble to the job of painting the woodwork around doors and windows, authorities claim that there are no harmful effects whatever.

Skeletons Reveal Tribes

Supposed To Be Those Of Early Cave Dwellers

Thirteen skeletons of prehistoric persons found recently in Franklin county near Tuscaloosa, Ala., have been placed in the Alabama Museum of National History at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.

The skeletons were found walled up in a crevice in the side of a limestone cliff near old Burleson postoffice. Those thirteen that could be identified were the skeletons of adults. An undetermined number of infants had been placed with them, jumbled together as if in single burial.

The age of the bones is unknown. Dr. Walter B. Jones, state geologist and director of the museum, says that they probably belonged to one of the prehistoric tribes of bluff shelter people once prevalent in the Tennessee valley.

However, two earthenware vessels found in the cave show only a slight similarity to the typical Tennessee valley pottery. This fact gives rise to the belief that the skeletons may be those of a tribe earlier than the ones now known.

A thin layer of stones covered the skeletons when they were discovered by W. A. Barksdale of Vina, Ala. The museum plans to search for other ancient remains in that area.

Infant Mortality Rate

Treatment And Care Of Dionne Quintuplets May Provide Experience

Treatment and care of the Dionne quintuplets may aid in reducing Canada's infant mortality rate, Dr. A. R. Dafoe told 4,000 guests at the annual meeting of Quebec Society for Crippled Children at Montreal.

"All the procedures carried out in the early days," he said, "can be duplicated elsewhere. Their diet has followed fairly closely the essential details of infant feeding which are accentuated in our teaching centres. We hope that the experience we have gained from our care of these children may be of some advantage in helping other babies, especially during their first year of life."

South Africa will provide recreation grounds for employees of the government iron and steel works in Pretoria.

Two-thirds of the annual 13,000 deaths of mothers in the United States are unnecessary, a statistician declares.

The total world ratio is 3.8 automobiles to every mile of road.

Now Science Explains Why So Many People Past 40

Feel That They're Slipping Losing Their "Grip" on Things



Many people 'round 40 think they're "growing old." They feel tired a lot . . . "weak." Have headaches, dizziness, stomach upsets.

Well, scientists say the cause of all this, in a great many cases, is simply an *acid condition* of the stomach. Nothing more.

All you have to do is to neutralize the excess stomach acidity.

When you have one of these acid stomach upsets, take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia after meals and before going to bed. That's all!

Try this. Soon you'll feel like another person! Take either the familiar liquid "PHILLIPS'" or the convenient new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia *Tablets*. Made in Canada.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' *Milk of Magnesia*

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

APRIL 26

JESUS LOOKS AT WEALTH AND POVERTY

Golden text: The rich and the poor meet together: The Lord is the maker of them all. Proverbs 22:2.

Lesson: Luke 16.

Devotional reading: I. John 3:13-18.

Explanations And Comments

The Parable of Dives and Lazarus, Luke 16:19-31. The first two verses of our text has "the most perfect picture of wealth and want that can perhaps be found in any literature." The "certain rich man' we call, for convenience, Dives, the Latin word for "a rich man.' The extreme luxury in which Dives was living is portrayed by his costly purple outer robe and fine linen undergarment and sumptuous table. The purple robe was of rich material dyed with the liquid obtained from the shell-fish murex. You recall that Lydia, the first convert to Christianity in Europe, was "a seller of purple", Acs 16:14. The fine linen was made from a sort of flax that grew on the banks of the Nile and was so finely woven as to be almost transparent.

Lazarus, the name of the beggar, is a contraction of Eleazar, which means "Help of God", and was perhaps given to him to indicate his character, for there is no more virtue in being poor than there is sin in being rich. This beggar, covered with loathsome sores, lay at the gate of Dives coveting in vain even the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table, but the only attention he received was from the dogs which roamed the streets as scavengers. These dogs licked his sores and must have increased his misery with their rasping tongues.

In time it came to pass that both Dives and Lazarus died. As someone has observed, Dives doubtless died of overfeeding and overdrinking, just as Lazarus, died of undernourishment. The beggar was carried away by the angels into Abraham's bosom.

The rich man is found in torment in Hades.

Airman's Square Of Fame

Autographs Of 1,000 Pilots Lost When Wall Crumbles

An airman's "square of fame," carrying the autographs of about 1,000 pilots, was lost with the crumbling of the plaster in the Bricklayers' Arms hotel, near Essendon aerodrome, Melbourne.

The names were written on a half square yard of wall and among them were Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, C. T. P. Ulm, Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith, C. W. A. Scott, T. Campbell Black, Roscoe Turner, the Holland airmen Parmentier and Moll, J. H. Mollison, Amy Johnson Mollison and others.

Black rectangles round a number of names marked those who had died and arrows pointed from them to the tribute, "They were good guys." The last rectangle was around the name of Kingsford-Smith.

The plaster crumbled during recent renovations and the space, reverenced by every airman in Australia, was lost. It is believed that nowhere else were the names of so many great aviators grouped together.

Huge Tomb Discovered

May Throw Light On Points In China's History

Obscure points in China's history are expected to be cleared up as a result of the finding of a huge, unknown tomb near Hsuchow, in the northern section of the province. The tomb dates from about the year 900 A.D., and is made up of so many huge vaulted underground chambers that it is described as "big enough" for a house for the living rather than one for the dead."

PATENTS

A List Of "Wanted Inventions" And Full Information Sent Free On Request.

The RAMSAY Co. Dept. 167 273 BANK ST., OTTAWA, Ont.

Turkey Violates Treaty By Fortifying Dardanelles Strait

Istanbul, Turkey.—Turkey added her name to the list of nations violating post-war treaties, sending troops to strategic position in the demilitarized zone around the Dardanelles Strait.

Troops moved into the demilitarized zone, following a decision reached at a meeting of the Turkish cabinet, at which President Kemal Ataturk presided. Marshal Fevzi Pasha, chief of the army general staff, also attended the cabinet session.

The orders to enter the Dardanelles area were delivered secretly, and the army went in without any public announcement.

Under the Lausanne treaty relating to the Dardanelles, signed July 24, 1934, a zone on both sides of the Straits was closed to Turkish military forces.

Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan guaranteed security of the area and freedom of navigation through the Straits. Turkey granted them a restricted right of passage for their war vessels.

Turkey's request for permission to rearm the demilitarized zone had not been answered by the powers, although it had been given a generally favorable reception, contrasting, as it did, with the recent unilateral violation of treaties by Germany in sending troops into the demilitarized Rhineland.

Austria's recent order for general military conscription was considered by the Little Entente nations another violation of a post-war treaty, that of St. Germain, and they protested against the action.

In Geneva, London and Paris, Kemal Ataturk's action was regarded as unfortunate, coming at a time when Turkey was being praised for first asking for revision of the Lausanne treaty. But the government decided to act before replies to the Turkish note were received.

The move created excitement in Bulgaria, now the only member of the former central powers that has not violated the post-war treaties. Concern for the security of Bulgaria's southern frontier was expressed.

Says Depression Over

American Economist Now Sees Upward Trend In Business

Columbus, O. — Dr. Charles C. Morris, who thundered "No" for the last five years whenever other economists saw prospects of immediate economic recovery, asserted that "the depression is definitely over."

Director of the American bureau of business research, an organization claiming to have predicted the 1929 crash a year before it occurred, Dr. Morrison said in an interview he expected the United States volume of trade this year to exceed that of 1935 by a least five per cent.

Newspaper Man Dead

London.—The death is announced in Glasgow, at the age of 74, of John Westwood Oliver. Fifty years ago he was one of the first newspapermen to travel across Canada on the newly-built Canadian Pacific Railway. He wrote a number of special descriptive articles for Scottish newspapers.

Compulsory Subjects

Toronto.—English, social sciences, health education and business practice are to be compulsory subjects under the revised course of study to be introduced soon in Ontario schools, Hon. Duncan McArthur, deputy minister of education, told the public school department of the Ontario Education Association here.

Appeal For Medical Aid

London. — The government has turned over to the British Red Cross an urgent appeal from the Ethiopian government for medicine and physicians to treat poison gas casualties. The appeal said more than 1,000 sufferers were in the most acute distress due to the government's lack of knowledge for treatment.

Italian Pilot Killed

Genoa, Italy.—Major Enea Recagno, one of the Italian pilots who made the north Atlantic mass flight in 1933, was killed when the amphibian aeroplane he was piloting crashed at the aerodrome here. The cause of the accident was not determined.

Tenders Accepted

Ottawa.—Finance Minister Dunning announced tenders had been accepted for the full amount of $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada treasury bills due July 15. The average discount price of the accepted bids was $99.78138 and the average yield was .879 per cent.

Apostolic Appointment

Vatican City. — Mgr. Turquetil, apostolic vicar of Hudson Bay, was named superior of the St. Mary Immaculate missionaries working in his vicarate.

Canada's Resources

Development Of Our Natural Resources Will Set New Pace

Montreal. — Development of Canada's natural resources during the next 25 years, if there is peace, will grow more than it has during the past 75, Dr. H. M. Tory, of Ottawa, former president of the University of Alberta and honorary director of the Association of Canadian Clubs, said at the annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Club here.

There was every justification for an optimistic attitude in Canada he said. The right combination of land and climate had created conditions to make a civilization.

Canada was a large country, communications were easy, centres of population were close at hand, he continued. The people, the two greatest civilizing and colonizing races in the world combined into one nation, were virile, intelligent and progressive.

The past generations had made a magnificent job of Canada, Dr. Tory said. Mistakes had been made, he admitted. Canada was even now paying the piper for stupidity in early transportation development, but, he said, there never would have been a Canada had it not been for the railways.

Dr. Tory praised the tendency to study national problems. Unity must be maintained, he said, and provincial barriers should be broken down even more than they now are. Canada must take leadership in intellectual movements, he concluded, for an educated people was the foundation of civilization.

Feted By Countryman

Canadian Club Of New York Honors Edward Johnson

New York. — Edward Johnson, manager of the Metropolitan Opera who has concluded his first season with great success, was feted by fellow countrymen at the annual reception and presidents dinner of the Canadian Club of New York.

The club president, Ernest W. Appleby, insisted the honors of the evening he shared by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson told the distinguished company gathered in the club quarters, of his plans to spread "the love of opera" to the masses, through the press and over the air. Another means to this end would be the Met's spring season, opening in May, at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1 tops.

Conferences Failed

Japs Refuse To Aid Chinese To Halt Smuggling

Nanking, China.—Chinese officials said three days of conferences had failed to bring Japanese co-operation in an effort to halt large-scale smuggling into North China which is depriving the national government of millions in sorely-needed revenue.

Simultaneously, authorities said, the legitimate import trade in North China is being ruined.

Officials of the finance ministry conferred with the railway and foreign ministries for three days but failed to produce an effective scheme. The Chinese said diplomatic protests to Tokyo about the smuggling, alleged to be carried on by Japanese and Koreans, were ignored there.

Alberta's Fuel Oil Tax

New Act Passed By Legislature Is Effective May 1st

Edmonton.—The new fuel oil tax act passed at the last session of the legislature, under which the provincial government expects to raise $200,000 additional revenue this year, is to be effective on May 1.

The tax is broadened to cover all lower grades of fuel oil. The tax is seven cents per gallon, with a rebate of six cents when the fuel is used for farming or industrial purposes.

Ethiopia Needs Money

Is Planning To Float Loan In Great Britain

London.—A public loan to aid Ethiopia in its war against Italy, amounting to £500,000 ($2,500,000), will be floated here soon, it was reported here in financial circles.

Servicing of the obligation will be assumed by the Bank of Ethiopia, financial sources indicated. The loan will bear six per cent. interest. The bonds, nominally worth £100 (about $500), will be issued at £95. They will mature in 1941.

Negotaitions Dropped

Calgary. — Negotiations for the sale of the Alberta government telephone system to a United States syndicate have been definitely dropped for a year at least, Hon. W. A. Fallow, provincial minister of public works and telephones, stated here.

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Italian People Discontented

Becoming Hostile To Fascist Regime Says Expelled Writer

London.—The Italian people have become increasingly hostile to the Fascist regime, whose war policy, even though victorious, has "impoverished the country," Giovanni Giglio, former Rome correspondent for the Daily Herald, declared in that newspaper.

Giglio, who was recently expelled from Italy by Premier Mussolini's government, emphasized the Italian masses, conviction that Il Duce's African adventure is driving them to ruin.

"They understand," Giglio asserted, "that whether war brings them victory or disaster, their country will be completely pauperized and that for the next 20 years at least Italy's exports will be negligible."

The rise in the cost of living has been a large factor in popular discontent, the writer stated.

New Hospital For Aklavik

Plans Completed But Money Is Not Yet Available

Toronto.—Plans have been completed for erection of a new hospital at Aklavik, Arctic trading post in the Northwest Territories, but Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, Anglican bishop of the Arctic said he didn't know where the money was coming from. About $25,000 is needed for the structure to replace the hospital destroyed by fire April 6.

Contributions are coming in slowly, but it is feared the necessary amount would not be obtained in time for purchasing supplies for work this year, Bishop Fleming said. As the hospital is situated 1,661 miles north of the railway, orders for materials must be placed within three weeks if the hospital is to be rebuilt this year.

MANY MATTERS CLAIM ATTENTION OF PARLIAMENT

Ottawa. — Interest in parliamentary activities from now to prorogation will be divided among the red and green chambers and the half dozen committees which are faced with heavy agendas and which have not yet really commenced their work.

Radio, railways, pensions, elections, privileges of the house speaker and agriculture are subjects of special committees of the house, and all are expected to ask for permission to sit while the house is sitting, which will mean many empty seats in the green chamber from now on.

Of outstanding public interest will be the committees on railways, radio, pensions and agriculture. Election reform will be dealt with at some length, but no legislation is expected at the present session in view of the fact it is not likely to be needed for some years. Questions of privileges of the speaker during the interim between defeat of a government and election of a new speaker will deal with matters of procedure.

To the railway committee will go a bill to nullify the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific legislation of three years ago under which the board of directors was replaced by a board of three trustees. It is now the intention to restore the director system and the whole question of government railways and their huge annual deficits will probably be threshed out in committee.

PARALYZED PILOT



Although she has never walked since an attack of infantile paralysis at the age of three, Miss Betty Snell, of St. Thomas, Ont., recently won her private pilot's license. Miss Snell, who has to be carried to her plane and lifted into the cockpit, seeks to become a commercial pilot.

Ban On Rod Riders

Non-Paying Passengers On Railways To Be Arrested

Vancouver.—Strict orders to enforce the law in regard to "rod-riders" on railways have been received by Royal Canadian Mounted Police here, it was revealed here.

The law requires that non-paying passengers on a railroad shall be arrested and fined $50 or two months in jail.

The move, it was indicated, was made in an effort to prevent recurrence of last year's death toll on Canada's railroads when a total of 134 "rod-riders" were killed and 242 others injured, some seriously.

Named For Peace Prize

Forty Different Countries Have Suggested Dowager Lady Aberdeen

London—The Dowager Lady Aberdeen, wife of the former governor-general of Canada, whose name has been put forward as a candidate for the Nobel prize in her capacity as president of the International Council of Women, received the support of women's organizations in all parts of the world from the beginning.

Her name was submitted from 40 different countries where the National Council of Women affiliated to the International Council have, under her guidance, worked steadily in the cause of peace for several years.

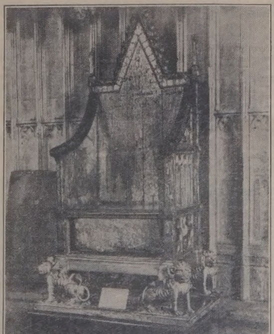
Banish Slot Machines

Prince Edward Island To Legislate Against Use

Charlottetown.—Based on acts in force in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and before the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick legislatures at present, a bill aimed at slot machines received second reading in the legislature.

Premier Thane Campbell, sponsor of the bill, told the house the machines were "supposed to be illegal under the criminal code." The act provides that slot machines were not subject to property rights within the province and could be seized by police when in operation.

THE CORONATION CHAIR IN THE KING'S CHAPEL



The Coronation Chair, made by Walter, the King's painter, at the command of Edward I. (1300-1301), to contain the stone of Scone, brought by the King from Scotland, will be used by King Edward VIII. when he is crowned during the Coronation in May 1937. In this chair every Sovereign has been crowned since King Edward II. The famous stone is under the seat of the chair.

Plans For Ethiopia

Italy's Policy Will Be For Complete Domination

Rome.—Italian plans for governing "conquered Ethiopia" are already on paper and are being studied by the ministry of colonies, informed sources said here.

An outline of these drafts was said to be:

1. As soon as Addis Ababa is reached Italian domination over Ethiopia will be formally established.

2. The Ethiopian dynasty under Emperor Haile Selassie will be dispossessed.

3. The Italian military command will organize the country by (a) dividing the conquered territory according to racial characteristics; (b) setting up various chieftains and members of the nobility as civil leaders in the different zones; (c) proclaiming civil and religious liberty throughout Ethiopia; (d) organizing a mercenary native army under Italian officers; (e) organizing colonial police under Italian carabinieri.

4. During the preliminary organizing stages the Italian policy will be to assure an Italian economic and commercial monopoly in Ethiopia, but when the country is organized the open-door policy will be maintained.

5. During the entire course of organizing the new country, British and French rights, stipulated in the treaty of 1906 with Italy, will be recognized and will not be molested.

Fears Of Potato Shortage

Crop Report Shows Farm Stocks Lowest Since 1930

Ottawa.—Fears of a potato shortage in Canada appeared well-founded after release of a crop report by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

Lowest since 1930, farm stocks of potatoes at March 31 were 11,047,000 cwt., compared with 19,740,000 cwt. the previous year, the report said. The reductions were general throughout the maritime and eastern provinces. In addition the report said 2,249,700 cwt. or 5.6 per cent. of the 1935 crop were not of merchantable quality. This compared with 2,176,000 cwt. or 5.1 per cent. of the 1934 crop.

Before the bureau report was issued, M. G. McNeely, president of the Prince Edward Island Associated Shippers, said he believed Canada would be faced with an "absolute potato famine before May 1." Prince Edward Island had the "only potatoes in the maritime provinces," he said. New Brunswick's supply had run out as had surplus stocks in other potato growing provinces.

GREAT ACTIVITY IS EVINCED IN MINING INDUSTRY

Ottawa. — Mines Minister Crerar announced completion of 15 preliminary reports based on last year's $1,000,000 geological survey program and said Canada mining, prospecting and exploration companies this year would be able to send men to the field equipped with a greater wealth of information than ever before.

The coming season, the minister said, promises to be the most active in the history of the Canadian mining industry and it will provide the first opportunity of testing the value of such exploraion projects as that launched by the government last year. Those projects sent to the field close to 190 field parties comprising about 1,000 men.

Mr. Crerar said the information gained by the parties "will be a powerful factor in mineral development for many years to come." He emphasized that the reports already available had been rushed and turned out in mimeographed form with provisional maps to be used by prospectors planning an early start of the season.

[illegible]er reports are being rushed to completion now. The minister said that "the demand for the reports suggests that the many areas recommended for prospecting will receive considerable attention."

In a resume of the work the minister said the reports detailed work in four areas in Quebec, three in British Columbia, two in Ontario, two in Saskatchewan, and one each in Alberta, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Many thousands of square miles of favorable prospecting ground, much of which has received little or no attention, have been delimited and vital geological knowledge has been gained on areas now being actively prospected and developed.

A large, readily accessible area in Yukon is defined in one report as practically virgin prospecting territory. Beyond a limited amount of placer gold prospecting, and some more or less incidental prospecting for lode gold deposits, the area has apparently been largely neglected.

Approximately one-third of the 10,000 square miles of territory examined in the Yellowknife river region, Northwest Territories, is reported excellent prospecting ground for precious metals.

Constitutional Reform Measures May Go Over Until Next Year

Ottawa. — Constitutional reform, which seemed almost a certain issue at the opening of parliament in February, will probably go over until next year, according to the best information available here.

Some weeks ago it was apparent that the efforts engaging the attention of Dominion and provinces to obtain power for Canada to amend the British North America Act without recourse to the British parliament could not succeed during the present session. It was believed, however, that certain specific amendments would be sought in a joint resolution by the house and senate.

It is now considered unlikely that any amendments will be asked during the present session. A resolution is on the order paper containing a petition to Westminster to amend the British North America Act so that a loan council scheme of Dominion-provincial financing might be set up, but recent developments have caused at least temporary suspension of these plans.

At the Dominion-provincial conference in December, soon after the present government took office, it was agreed that certain specific amendments to the constitution were needed urgently. With New Brunswick dissenting, it was agreed further that Canada should obtain the right enjoyed by other dominions of amending her own constitution.

Plans were launched by which agreement might be reached on a re-enactment of the British North America Act, or a specific amendment put through, so that Canada might enjoy constitutional autonomy. A sub-committee of experts has been working to that end for many months.

Since all provincial legislatures soon will have concluded their sessions for this year the possibility of carrying out this plan during 1936 has ended. It will almost certainly be a major feature of the 1937 sessions of federal and provincial houses.

Advocates Mining Policy

Would Cure Canada's Unemployment Opinion Of Supreme Court Judge

Vancouver.—Mining directly and indirectly could take every able bodied man presently unemployed out of unemployment, Mr. Justice A. M. Manson of the Supreme Court of British Columbia said in an address to the annual meeting of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

He advocated a Canadian national mining policy and a conjoint policy between the Dominion and the mining provinces—"a policy that will give to those who hazard their money in the development of our natural wealth, and so often lose it, a chance to get their capital back—no taxes for the first years of production.

"Such a policy," continued Mr. Justice Manson, "should stabilize mining taxation for a period of years. It must do that if we are to induce capital from abroad to come to Canada. Mining capital will not venture on a big expenditure knowing that at the very moment it brings a mine to production its margin of profit may be eaten up by increased taxes, Dominion and provincial. Such a policy should fix the rate of taxation so that it will be possible to recover the maximum of low grade ore."

Will Not Consider Plan

British Columbia Not Interested In Creating Provincial Bank

Victoria. — Premier Pattullo of British Columbia arrived home for a brief visit before returning to Ottawa for continuation of negotiations with the Dominion government which were interrupted by the Easter holidays.

The premier, who arrived by aeroplane, said discussions between British Columbia and the federal administration do not concern the receipt of Dominion aid in connection with a $3,500,000 bond issue maturing May 15, but rather settlement of general policies. These policies, he said, include relief, financing and other matters.

"British Columbia has no thought whatever of creating a provincial bank, and has not for a minute considered it," he said in reference to a recent announcement the government of Alberta would suggest co-operation of the coast province with Alberta in establishing such a bank.

War-Type Ships Moved

Britain Sends Anti-Submarine Craft To Gibraltar

London.—With tension and uncertainty mounting in Geneva, the admiralty has moved a new, secret type of anti-submarine craft to Gibraltar to bulwark the warships scattered through the Mediterranean.

Publication of the admiralty list showed 15 especially-designed ships described as mine-sweeping trawlers had arrived at Gibraltar from home ports within the last week. Most of them left the Portland base on Easter Sunday.

Five destroyers meanwhile arrived at Gibraltar from the eastern Mediterranean.

Wants To Join League

Wellington. — Prime Minister Michael Savage said that New Zealand was endeavoring to secure a seat on the council of the League of Nations in September in succession to Australia. He said that if a New Zealand cabinet minister was then in Europe he would take precedence over the high commissioners as the representative of the island dominion at Geneva.

Caused Much Discussion

Members At Geneva Are Divided Over Regional Leagues

Geneva.—A move by some of the Latin-American countries to create an all-American League of Nations caused much discussion and sharply divided reaction here.

Some league circles feared this would be the beginning of disintegration of the Geneva institution. Others, however, believed these regional leagues could constructively dovetail into a universal League of Nations.

League officials said they were convinced economic and financial sanctions must be applied universally against any aggressor nation, but they believed these regional groups could liquidate regional conflicts and apply military sanctions in case of necessity.

More Sabotage Suspected

Flywheel Ropes Severed On Machine In Sheffield Factory

London.—The Daily Mail said another case of suspected sabotage in connection with defences was being investigated at Sheffield.

This attempt, the newspaper said, was an effort to sever the ropes of a giant flywheel in the engine room of a factory engaged in the manufacture of steel and wire for aircraft and torpedo boats.

"There is no doubt if the speed of the flywheel were increased without discovery, there would have been terrible havoc," the paper quoted Arthur S. Lee, one of the heads of the manufacturing company as saying. "The whole plant would have been smashed."

Intensive Survey Program Scheduled For This Summer

Ottawa. — The intensive surveys program of the Dominion department of mines, inaugurated last summer, will be continued this year, departmental officials said.

This will be welcomed by university students anxious for work during the summer holidays. Last year about 800 science under-graduates were given jobs in this work and it is expected almost as many will be needed this year.

The surveys will start earlier this season. The money was not available last year until late in June and the parties were not in the field until July.

The vote last year was $1,000,000 and all but $150,000 spent. This balance is available for this year with a vote of $350,000 in the main estimates, bringing the total up to $500,000. Of last year's vote, however, $200,000 was spent on equipment for the 190 parties. This equipment will be available this season so that if there is no further vote in the supplementary estimates there will be almost as much money available for actual survey work as last season.

Last year 800 boys with some 200 experienced men were sent into the wildest country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Only one life was lost, a regular employee of the department was drowned. Another man working in northern British Columbia had his leg broken and had to be taken by aeroplane to civilization. Otherwise the entire project was remarkably free from accidents.

One project seeks information on water supplies in certain sections of Saskatchewan.

Trees Recommended As Suitable For Western Climatic Conditions

Climatic conditions generally are not favourable to tree-growth on the Canadian prairies, particularly in the semi-arid area. The prairie tree-planter has to contend not only with these unfavourable conditions but also with competition from the natural groundcover. Experience has shown, however, says Norman M. Ross, superintendent of the Dominion Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and Chief of the Dominion Tree-Planting Division, that even in the driest areas trees suitable for shelter-belts, and also for the production of fuel and fence posts, can be grown if proper methods are adopted.

First of all, the soil must be thoroughly prepared in order to eradicate completely the native grasses and other perennials, and to store up a reserve of moisture to give the young plantation a reasonable start. This usually requires two seasons. In the first season the sod is broken a few inches deep and then thoroughly worked. One season is sufficient to kill all the native plants. The following year, the land to be planted is deeply summer-fallowed to open up the soil for the roots and to conserve moisture.

The next step is to select varieties that have proved hardy and capable of withstanding drought when once established. The list of varieties suitable for shelterbelts, and for propagating in large numbers at reasonable expense, is very limited. It consists of: Caragana (Caragana arborescens), a leguminous shrub of Russian origin, exceptionally hardy and drought-resistant, with a dense shrubby growth to a height of about 20 feet; Manitoba Maple (Negundo aceroidis), a native tree with a somewhat bushy tendency growing to a height of about 40 feet; Green Ash (Fraximus lanceolata), a native, rather slow growing tree, also very drought-resistant; the American Elm (Ulmus Americana), a hardy native tree; White Spruce (Pricea alba), native; Colorado Spruce (Picea pungens); and Scotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris) of which there are many types, the one most suitable being propagated from seed secured in Finland or central Sweden.

All these varieties can be grown successfully on the average upland prairie soils. In certain districts, usually associated with lighter soils, the water-table may be reasonably close to the surface (from seven to 15 feet), and in these districts many varieties of poplars and willows, in addition to the trees already mentioned, prove very satisfactory.

Fight Against Pneumonia

New Drug Is Found With Which To Combat Disease

The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research reported advances in the fight against pneumonia and development of a new type of tuberculin that may aid in diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Dr. E. R. Weidlein, the institute's director, listed "hydroxythylapocupreine" as the "most important drug that has been found up to the present" in combatting pneumonia. He added investigation in this field showed the drug was "high pneumococcio activity."

The report said the drug "has also been tested in 26 clinical cases which have demonstrated a very high tolerance in the human to the drug, absence of any visual effects, and a high proportion of recoveries from severe pneumococcic infections of all types."

A Beneficial Exercise

Walking Down Stairs Is Good For Weak Heart

New York City's recent elevator strike probably will take a serious toll for the next six months in hearts damaged by stair-climbing, Dr. J. O. Gieger, San Francisco Health Director, predicted.

Gieger advocates walking downstairs—but not upstairs—as an ideal exercise for persons with cardiac ailments.

Downstairs walking—two or three flights—is beneficial, Gieger said, because even persons with heart trouble require at least some exercise of the muscles and because this form of activity permits it with a minimum of strain on the circulatory system.

Sun Spots And Wet Weather

Floods that have swept the eastern part of North America this spring are "definitely correlated" with sun spots "and we may expect damp, rainy weather for the next four or five years because these spots are fast reaching a maximum intensity," Dr. Clyde Fisher, director of the Hayden Planetarium and fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, said in a lecture.

It is generally believed that the earliest forms of life on earth appeared in the sea.

Electricity does almost everything in the home now except turn itself off when it isn't being used.

Rideau Hall Staff Busy

Use Spare Time To Help Lady Tweedsmuir's Relief Work

Seven maids have been busy, not only with mops but knitting needles. The seven house-maids at Government House at Ottawa made a knitted patchwork bed-covering and presented it to Lady Tweedsmuir to send with the work from her sewing circle to the destitute areas in the West.

Nellie, Lily, Ruby, Winnie, Louise and Maud, joint workers on the famous quilt, arrived in Canada as part of the vice-regal household. They had been with Their Excellencies some time. Edna, who joined the staff in Ottawa, can tell them all about the need for comforts in outlying Canadian towns.

Down below the white marble staircase in Rideau Hall, more needles have been clicking and flashing. Mrs. Jackson, first lady of the kitchens, has been occupied not only in cooking, but also in knitting a boy's jersey. Little Scottish Annie, Her Excellency's personal maid, has made several pairs of serviceable socks that have found their way into the practical boxes for which the chatelaine of Government House is receiving thanks from tiny frontier towns.

One letter of thanks mentions a small boy who had just received his first pair of completely whole breeches with real braces and was parading around to impress the neighborhood. "Little Doreen," who arrived in a household unable to provide her with clothes, is now wearing those made by the sewing circle.

Plenty To Choose From

Many Suggestions For King George Memorial Have Been Received

Nearly 100 suggestions for the form of the national memorial to King George have been received by Sir Percy Vincent. Many of them are accompanied by drawings, some well executed, others evidently the work of amateurs. They include the following:

A statue of King George attired as an admiral "steering the ship of state through the troubled waters of his reign."

A statue of King George on the summit of a column "at least 100 feet higher than any existing building in the British Empire."

A many-storeyed concrete tower in Hyde park, the ground level to be a motor garage, the first floor a national theatre, the next a cinema, and the highest an observatory.

The lord mayors of Sheffield and Birmingham and the mayors of four Derbyshire boroughs are being invited by the mayor of Derby, Alderman E. Clark, to support a proposal that Dovedale be acquired for the nation as a memorial to the late king.

Little Danger Of Rust

Records Show Crops Not Attacked In Two Successive Years

History records that rust epidemics never occur twice in succession, Hon. J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, said.

If history runs true to form there should be no danger of a rust epidemic in Saskatchewan this year.

He said there was apparently no scientific reason why rust could not occur two years in succession, but pointed to rust records to show that never in the history of rust damage had rust of epidemic proportions attacked crops in the same area in two successive years.

The late spring, he considered might be favorable to crop conditions, although it did increase the rust and frost hazard in the fall by making the crops later.

Late spring, however, reduced the hazard of soil drifting, and shortened the period between seeding and the first rains.

Rust research work had succeeded in classifying 125 kinds of rust, only five of which ever occur in epidemic proportions, said Mr. Taggart.

Restitution Money

Department Of National Revenue Receives Remittance From Ireland

Conscience money keeps trickling into the department of national revenue from odd places in Canada, but rarely does any come from other country. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, head of the department, has announced receipt of approximately $25 from Dublin, Ireland.

It was marked simply "restitution" and came in an envelope postmarked March 30. The money consisted of $20 in Canadian bills and a Bank of England one-pound note.

False carding is a term used by card players, and means the playing of a card meant to deceive the opponents as to the players' holding that suit.

New German bar fixtures handle beer through glass tubing, entirely eliminating the tin tubing hitherto used.

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Preparing For Coronation

Manchester Firm Expects To Make Many New Uniforms

The famous firm in Tooley street which makes the bulk of military uniforms to-day is getting ready for the Coronation celebrations. Although orders have not yet been delivered, it is expected that for one thing a complete new turn-out will be ordered for the Yeomen of the Guard at St. James' and the Tower of London. The cost of these uniforms, which are normally renewed every two years, is £50 for the scarlet and £20 for the blue. The design for the uniform dates back to 1485, and everything, even gold lace, has to be made by hand.

In the meantime, the tailors are waiting for an order from the College of Arms, which will decide whether on the blue uniforms the letters, which are embossed by a steel die, will be "E.R." or "E.R. VIII." In the latter event the cost will naturally be considerably more. It takes over three weeks to prepare a yeoman's uniform, the pattern for which is sealed and delivered by the Lord Chamberlain's office.—Manchester Guardian Weekly.

The Wedded State

Fewer Married Persons Are Subject To Mental Ills

Two scientists offered results of a study they interpreted as indicating the ranks of married persons include fewer mentally ill individuals than are found in the single, divorced and widow-widower classifications.

Dr. James Page of Columbia University and Dr. Carney Landis of the New York Psychiatric Institute presented their findings at a meeting of the New York branch of the American Psychological Association.

They said, however, that "marriage is no vaccine against mental disease."

Analysis of records of admissions from 1920 to 1934 at New York mental hospitals, in Massachusetts from 1929 to 1931, and in the entire United States for 1922, they said, disclosed these ratios:

Four times more divorced persons were insane patients than married persons.

Three times as many single persons were listed, compared to married ones.

Widows and widowers numbered double the married group.

A Very Old Industry

Rush-Mat Making Was Once Good Business In England

A tiny wooden hut workshop in a cottage garden at Pavenham, near Bedford, England, is the last relic of an industry that once employed the whole village. Soon even that will be closed for lack of work, and 70-year-old George Purser will retire on his old-age pension. George Purser is the last of the rush-matting makers at Pavenham.

For three hundred years without a break his family gathered rushes from the River Ouse, plaited them, and made them into horse collars, baskets, chair seats, hassocks, and floor covering. His father employed 12 men and 70 women.

"Now nobody wants rush-matting," Mr. Purser said. "A firm I used to work for used to make 2,000 horse collars a week. Now I doubt if they make 150 a year. We sold thousands of workmen's dinner baskets. After the war men took to haversacks."

Insect Pests In U.S.

New Crop Season Finds Heavy Infestation In Wide Areas

U.S. agricultural department entomologists said that the beginning of a new crop season finds an abundance of damaging insects in various sections of the United States.

From Colorado and Arizona came reports of heavy infestations by cutworms. The chinch-bug belt reported this insect suffered winter mortality as high as 50 per cent. in parts of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, but scientists said there were sufficient bugs remaining in most of the infested territory to cause serious damage if the spring weather was favorable.

Reports were received of heavy infestations of Hessian fly from central Missouri southward and from southeastern Kansas and parts of Oklahoma.

Date With Perfect Square

Alberta Man Found April Ninth Was Important Day

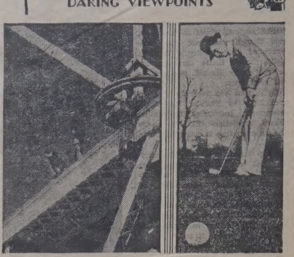
April 9 this year was a day of importance to persons with a mathematical mind because it is a date with a "perfect square", George W. Robertson, of the University of Alberta, reports. Mr. Robertson, after due study, submits the following: 1936 is 44 squared, nine is three squared, April is the fourth month which is two squared, April 9 is the 100th day of the year which is 10 squared. This combination will not occur again for 180 years. The next time will be on April 9, 2116, if you will take Mr. Robertson's word for it.

First Camper: "You woke me out of a sound sleep."

Fellow Camper: "I had to. The sound was too loud."

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

DARING VIEWPOINTS



The eye looks up from below; why not the camera?

Consider the worm and his viewpoint—he's in on the ground floor.

Viewpoint means much, and is an important factor in picture making. It has much to do with the perspective we get in pictures. If the perspective is not pleasing to the eye it will not be pleasing in the picture, and if the effect as seen from the viewpoint of the camera lens is odd or startling it will be recorded just so in the picture.

While distortion is to be avoided in the truly artistic photograph, it is possible to obtain many interesting shots from unusual points of view, even though the perspective be a bit violent. Expert photographers are to-day seeking and finding new angles from which to make their pictures, and for the most part the results are pleasing as well as attractive and unusual. Many amateurs are also finding a new interest in picture making from this effort to get something different. They, too, are "shooting" from positions that are daring and new.

May a worm look at a golf ball? A worm's-eye-view picture like the one above is dramatic and unusual wholly because of the position from which it is taken. To get a similar picture the camera should be held about eight inches from the ground with the golf ball far enough away to assure good focus. A very small lens opening should be used and the exposure timed accordingly. This, after all, is a faithful rendering of the perspective that the eye sees from this lens viewpoint. Similarly with the shot of the men and the derrick atop the new building.

Try a number of worm's-eye views, some bird's-eye views (even a slight elevation will give the latter effect) and, shall we say, some cross-eyed views or snaps from odd angles. Many of them probably will be of no value, until you have been taught by experience to see the most effective combination of angle and subject for a given picture. Doubtless the most of them will be criticized as crazy-looking, but, after all, what does it matter? The answer is that you were after something uncommon, startling, weird or fantastic, and you got it. You will find experiments in this sort of picture taking of fascinating interest.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

Was No Doubt Effective

Few People Would Care To Take 18th Century Tonic

Formula for an 18th century remedy prepared by Mrs. Edward Wolfe, mother of General James Wolfe, for her son's chest ailments and now on exhibit in the McCord National museum, McGill University, Montreal, may throw some light on the source of the famous general's bravery. The recipe:

"Take a peck of green garden snails, wash them in beer, put them in an oven and let them stay for a short time, then with the knife and fork prick the green from them and beat the snail, shells and all, in a stone mortar.

"Then take a quart of green earth-worms, slive them through the middle and strow them with salt; wash them and beat them, the pot being first put into the still with two handfuls of angelica, a quart of rosemary flowers, then the snails and worms, the agrimony, bear's feet, red dock roots, barberry brake, bilberry, wormwood, of each two handfuls; one handful of rue, tumeric, and one ounce of saffron, well dried and beaten.

"Then pour in three gallons of milk. Wait till morning then put in three ounces of cloves (well-beaten), hartshorn, grated. Keep the still covered all night. This done, stir it not. Distil with moderate fire. The patient must take two spoonsfuls at a time."

The Hawaiian Islands are gradually pushing up out of the ocean and, within a generation, may form a territory as large as Japan, according to scientists.

"Pa, what is the difference between genius and talent?"

"Talent gets paid every Saturday, my son."

New Rayon Fibre

New Material Said To Be One-Third Thinner Than The Finest Silk

A string spanning the United States from New York to San Francisco would unroll from a single one-pound ball of new dress goods fibre described to the American Chemical Society.

With this artificial stuff, a rayon, man for the first time has definitely outdone nature in fineness of diameter. The new fibre is about one-third thinner than finest silk, and would unwind to a length of 2,500 miles a pound, compared with 1,000 miles a pound for rayons previously developed.

Several manufacturers have perfected the new weave simultaneously. All the processes were described in a general report on chemistry's progress toward improving artificial dress goods presented by Dr. Ernest B. Benger, general assistant director of the chemical department of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company.

Dr. Benger said these latest fibres are so fine that a woman's vest made of them alone could be concealed in the palm of one hand.

This accomplishment, he explained, is one more step in the direction of making clothes better and less costly. The new fibres, he said, are due to improvements in machinery, in chemical solutions and in getting the impurities out of the cellulose products from which the artificial threads are made.

In 1934 Canada produced 30,175 electric refrigerators, as compared to 16,649 in 1933. During the same year she imported 1,755 from the United States.

Every day of its life, a humming bird eats four times its weight in food.

Cutwork Makes Linens Alluring



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Here Is Cutwork Without Bars

PATTERN 5490

"Where does Mary get such LOVELY linens?" her friends all ask. If they but knew, Mary embroiders her own tea cloths, napkins, dresser scarfs and sets this easy, Alice Brooks' way. You, too, will find this lovely cutwork design the richest—and easiest—you've ever embroidered, for it has no bars, so works up quickly. Use a thread that matches or contrasts with your linens and then see if you don't have just as many compliments as Mary!

In pattern 5490 you will find a transfer pattern of two and two reverse corners 10 x 12 inches and four motifs 3½ x 3½ inches; instructions for cutwork; illustrations of all stitches needed; material requirements; color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Garden Soil Is Sterilized And Freed Of Weeds By The Use Of Electricity

Soil permanently sterilized—freed of weed seed, destructive insects, bacteria, fungi and plant diseases—by automatically controlled electric cookers.

Vegetables and flowers grown out of season in soil ideally heated by electrical resistance cables and flowers blooming in midwinter as a result of artificial lighting.

Delicate seed made healthy, surface soil ridded of harmful insects and fungi, tree borers and termites destroyed by a new "soft X-ray" and vegetables and flowers grown in winter on electric griddles.

Bothersome insects, such as mosquitoes and codling moths, destroyed by light waves too small for the eye to detect, electric lamps which destroy mold and decay bacteria in foods and kill injurious bacteria in water, and green vegetables, human food or animal feeds grown within a few hours inside metal cabinets, without soil and without sunlight.

These are some of to-day's and to-morrow's headliners in the march of science and mechanics into farms, fields and home gardens, writes Charles Morrow Wilson in "Popular Mechanics."

Most soil teems with enemies to plants and man, weed seed, soil hibernating parasites and fungi. For centuries people have striven to sterilize soils and fight these hosts of unwelcome guests. The primitive defense has been to wait until fall to burn off dead leaves and stalks. More recently there have been attempts to purify the soil with chemicals. But few chemicals are effective in cold soils and sometimes the residues prove harmful.

Some progressive farmers, gardeners and florists are trying to sterilize their soil with electrical heat. They find that heating the soil to 180 degrees for five or six hours not only kills soil bacteria and insect life, but virtually every variety of weed seed, converts unavailable forms of soil nitrogen into available plant foods and develops great quantities of ammonia. This changes to nitrate, which results in more rapid plant growth.

The commercial soil sterilizer consists of a box with one cubic yard capacity, built of eighth-inch boiler plate and provided with a top for loading and a bottom dump for emptying the soil after it has been "cooked." A home-made wooden box properly wired might serve as well. Heat is furnished by fifteen electric heating elements carrying a connected load of five kilowatts placed to give even heat throughout the box and allow free space for removing soil. Elements are connected in upper and lower circuits to allow sterilization of one-half cubic yard. The cost of sterilizing a cubic yard of soil for a period of six hours at three cents a kilowatt hour is approximately $1. A cubic yard of ferile soil will fill about 2,000 small flower pots, and the saving in weeding alone more than repays sterilization costs.

Winter vegetables such as beets, lettuce, turnips and celery grow well in soil temperatures of from 50 to 60 degrees. "Warm weather" vegetables require a soil temperature of about 70 degrees for best growth.

One gardener has installed a "warming griddle" for starting early peppers, tomatoes, cabbage and various other garden vegetables and flowers for transplanting. He built the griddle on a bench in a corner of his greenhouse, covered the top of the bench with lead-sheathed wire cable made for resistance heating and placed 2x4-inch boards between the cables to protect them from the weight of soil boxes. Within three weeks he produced sturdy plants for transplanting.

Electricity is taking new roles in the above-ground propagation of plants. Dr. Samuel G. Hibben, director of applied lighting for the Westinghouse Company is developing a means of sterilizing soils with a short-wave or soft X-ray radiation capable of penetrating the soil several inches. When the device is fully developed it is possible the soil of fields, gardens and flower beds can be freed of harmful insects, bacteria, larvae and fungi by use of a portable outfit. The soft X-ray has proved sure death to various animal organisms such as insects beneath the bark of a tree and termites in timber.

Macadamized Roads

Were Named After John McAdam, Pioneer Road Builder

The civilized world has become familiar with "macadamized" roads, but it is doubtful if many of the millions who use them know the origin of the term. The British Institution of Municipal and County Engineers are taking active steps to commemorate the centenary of the death of that pioneer of roadmaking, John Loudon McAdam, which occurred at Moffat, England, on November 26, 1836.

McAdam was born in 1756, his father being a local landowner and banker in Ayr. At the age of fourteen he joined an uncle in business in New York, and did not return to Scotland until 1783. Thereafter for fifteen years he served as Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Ayr, and devoted much attention to the improvement of the local roads. Subsequenly he removed to Falmouth, where he was concerned in the victualling of the navy, though he also made a hobby of studying road conditions in that part of England. In 1816 he was appointed surveyor of the Bristol Turnpike Trust, and a year after demonstrated his system of road construction in London. This system was based upon the principle that, with proper drainage, broken stone of suitable size can be laid on the natural subsoil, thus eliminating the expensive stone-paved foundation that had previously been considered necessary.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

One Law For Everybody

Using Influence To Fix Things Not Done In England

It is an axiom that the law is the same for Duke or costermonger in the British Isles, but Albert G. Partridge, (American-born) President of the Goodyear Tire Company, didn't quite believe it when he went to England seven years ago. The law is that an owner taking a dog into the United Kingdom, must leave him in quarantine for six months. Mr. Partridge was told by an American friend, that as far as he was concerned, it could be easily "fixed." Such little things usually are in America!

So, as Mr. Partridge told the story at the Empire Club, he left his dog in quarantine and a few days later went to get him out by the usual method of "fix". But before he presented his case, he found that an Uncle of His Majesty, the King, had two dogs confined in the same quarantine. That was enough and it was the initial experience of Mr. Partridge with British law and regulations. His dog remained right where it was for six full months.

Testing New Wheat

Rust Resistant Varities Will Be Sown This Season

Most promising strains of rust resistant wheats will be multiplied at western experimental farms during the coming growing season, it was announced by the associate grain committee of the national research council.

Members of the committee from eastern and western points were in attendance at the committee meetings in Winnipeg studying reports compiled on last year's surveys of the milling and baking qualities of the rust resistant strains.

Among the most promising strains selected for multiplication this year is Thatcher, an imported variety which has been obtained by a large number of farmers for growing this year. A committee report termed Thatcher "a highly desirable variety."

Gifted With Fine Voices

Pleasure To Listen To Members Of Royal Family

References made by Wickham Steed to King Edward the Seventh's wonderful voice prompted numerous discussions afterwards on the subject of Royal voices. Wickham Steed declared that he had heard King Edward's "big voice" carry 300 yards against a wind. Guests discussed King George's voice, the most famous in the world, and regarded as ideal by the broadcasting authorities. King Edward the Eighth is also gifted with the family voice, clear and carrying, says the London Daily Telegraph. Other fine royal voices are those of Queen Mary, very deep and dignified, the Duchess of York, clear and silvery, and the Duchess of Kent, deep and of such fine expression that it is a pleasure to listen to it.

Takes Out The Romance

From the sapbush of New England comes the news that progress has made its way in the maple groves and the sap is now gathered by pipe lines, not in sap buckets. Sugaring-off will soon be a dull and prosaic process not worthy of the attention of a small boy or little girl.

An Unusual Job

Over a period of nine years, Judd Budd-Jack of Toledo, Ohio, has cut the profiles of 1,200,000 Americans. With scissors and paper as tools, he requires only 30 seconds for each silhouette. He goes around the country "snipping" for a living.

Many American towns have taken their names from English places. There are 13 Bristols, 13 Oxfords, 9 Plymouths, 7 Yorks, 7 Baths, and 6 Cambridges.

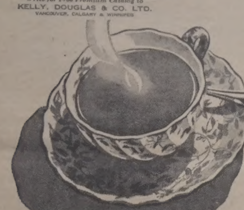
Smith—"Is your wife economical?"

Jones: "Sometimes. She used only 30 candles on her fortieth birthday cake."

TEA with flavour

NABOB TEA is specially blended from the choice tender young leaves of the finest Indian and Ceylon crops. When you want a really good tea be sure to order NABOB.

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March Of Science

Many Rare Metals Now Used In Our Highly Developed Products

Many of the rarer elements (metals) are now no longer museum curiosities, but are essential constituents of many of our highly developed products and institutions. For example:

Neon: This is a gas derived from our atmosphere, in which it occurs as but one part in 50,000. Yet it not only dominates the advertising sign industry of to-day, but plays an even more important function in the neon lamp of our talkies and the neon lamp of television.

Caesium is the most essential detail of the electric eye. It occurs in nature so seldom that the supply is far below the demand. There is only 1 part of caesium in the earth's crust for every 100,000 parts of the sister element, potassium.

Radium, which has brought about a revolution in our physical sciences, is selling for $25,000 to $40,000 per ounce—a thousand ounces of gold for a single ounce of radium.

Barium, close sister of radium, is the very heart of our modern automatic telephone system.

Beryllium, at $50 a pound, added to copper in small percentages, produces an alloy that will cut steel and is now used for millions of springs.

Tellurium, which occurs in modern copper ores to the extent of only three parts in a million, is nowadays all recovered and sold to the electrolytic zinc industry for cobalt removal.

Columbium, an extremely rare metal, is regularly added to stainless steels to stabilize them.

Rhodium, more precious than its sister metal, platinum, supplies the permanent reflecting surface of the transcontinental airway searchlight reflectors.

What has brought about this new rare metal industry? First of all, the highly improved methods of ore dressing, namely flotation and leaching in place of mechanical concentration; and secondly, the highly developed electro-refining methods for copper, zinc, lead, nickel, and others. Many of our rare metals now form important by-products of these major metal industries. For example, our modern zinc plants furnish indium, germanium, and gallium in quantities sufficient to supply dozens of laboratories for study and possible practical application, such as indium for plating on silver, and gallium for quartz thermometers.

The young research metallurgist looking for new fields to conquer will do well to consider the rare metals, select one of them, and carefully investigate its properties. He is bound to find applications even more startling than those recorded above. Who can tell what the important role of strontium, scandium, of rhenium or of hafnium may be tomorrow?—Independent Journal of Columbia University.

Different In Her Country

Korean Woman Thinks Our Houses Have Too Many Rooms

"There is no such thing as old maids in my country," Mrs. Induk Pak of Korea said, in an address given before the Women's Canadian Club in Toronto. "We must all learn to sew. We sew and we weave for our families and relatives. We work hard. What a grand time you western women have!" she exclaimed. "You market by telephone. You go down town and try on dresses, and you eat canned foods."

Mrs. Induk Pak, Christian and scholar, returning to her home, will remember western civilization for what she considers are its "too many knives, forks and spoons, its homes with guest rooms and many other, too many other rooms, its telephones, its canned goods and its numerous shops where dresses are all ready to be tried on, bought on the spot and walked out with." She also implied that she had readily noticed that there were old maids in America.

She described the national dish of Korea which includes well preserved fish, peppers, garlic and salt. "Delicious," she said. "Your national dish? It's corn on the cob, I am told. Or as someone has stated, maple syrup. Anyway, you use too many knives and forks, and have too many rooms. They make me dizzy. In Korea we have one room. It is our bedroom at night, we sleep on quilts on the floor. It is our dining room when it is time to eat. It can be our living room, or sewing room and, when a guest comes, our guest room."

Universally Understood

Druggists Everywhere Know Latin Used On Doctor's Prescription

Those queer words and signs on a doctor's prescription were defended by Hon. J. M. Uhrich, Saskatchewan's minister of health, during discussion of the Pharmacy Act by the law amendments committee, when C. Stork (C.C.F., Shaunavon), casually asked what was the language used in prescriptions.

Dr. Uhrich enlightened committee men. The language was Latin. It was used because it was a universally understood language. "No matter where the prescription is written, it can be filled," he said, "whether it be in Finland, Russia, Australia." Every druggist understands the language and therefore no difficulty is met in filling the prescription, as might be the case if the languages of nations were used.

Ten thousand flint knives, scrapers and other implements used in Ireland's Stone Age have been unearthed in County Antrim.

Since foundation of the oil industry in the world, about 26 billion barrels of crude oil have been produced.

Antarctica A Continent

Lincoln Ellsworth Claims Territory For United States

Title to the last bit of unpossessed land on the earth's surface formally was claimed for the United States by Lincoln Ellsworth, back from the Antarctic.

Speaking before the National Geographic Society, the explorer of both polar regions said that under state department permission he and his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon of Winnipeg, had planted the American flag on an area of about 350,000 square miles, larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined, between the 80th and 120th meridians west longitude.

In addition, Ellsworth declared the flight produced strong new evidence that the Andes mountains of South America continue in an unbroken chain under the polar seas to Antarctica and extend across the south polar continent, and tended to conform the belief that Antarctica is a single continent.

The explorer received from President Roosevelt the Hubbard gold medal of the Geographic Society "for his heroic and extraordinary achievements in Arctic and Antarctic exploration, 1935-1936.

Ellsworth said the Antarctic flight, which began Nov. 23, 1935, covered 2,340 miles, 1,750 miles of which was in exploratory hops over Antarctica.

Four stops were made en route to Little America, base camp of Admiral Richard Byrd's explorations, he reported, and 22 days were required for the trip, only 20 hours and 15 minutes of which were spent in the air. The remainder of the time was spent in waiting for good flying weather and trudging the 16 miles to Little America after the plane was forced down when the gasoline supply ran out.

Among the areas mapped and plotted, he added, were Eternity range, a series of mountains rising 12,000 feet above sea level; Sentinel range, with a 13,000-foot peak named Mt. Mary Louise Ulmer for Mrs. Ellsworth; James W. Ellsworth Land, named for his father; and Hollick-Kenyon plateau, named for his pilot.

Ellsworth minimized the difficulties encountered in Antarctic exploration, even to his own frozen foot, which he said did not prevent him from walking. Hollick-Kenyon did not lose the crease in his trousers on the trip, he added, and bathing was the only comfort lacking.

As far the explorers were concerned they were never really lost, he declared, but had only lost contact with civilization. At no time during the two months' absence were they ignorant of their exact position and little difficulty was experienced in reaching Little America after the flight ended.

Showed Marked Decrease

World Wheat Crop Of 1935 One Of Poorest In Years

The 1935 world wheat crop was one of the poorest in several years, showing a decrease of 333,000,000 bushels from the average figure for 1929-1933, the International Institute of Agriculture reported at Rome.

Except for the Soviet Union, China, Turkey, Iran and Iraq, all other countries, including Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States, showed appreciable decreases.

The entire crop of the four last named countries, known as the "exporting group," totalled 2,031,300,000 bushels—a decrease of 16 per cent. from the average of the last five years.

The Soviet crop was estimated provisionally at 1,158,100,000 bushels.

Importing countries showed an increase in their crops amounting to nine per cent. of the last five years' average.

The surplus of wheat available for export for the year 1935-36 totalled 758,500,000 bushels—a diminution of 16 per cent. from last year.

Find Ancient Tomb

Believed To Be Burial Place Of Egyptian King Of Fourth Dynasty

Prof. Selim Bey Hassan announced the discovery of another ancient Egyptian tomb believed to be the burial place of Knum Baef, a son of Chefron of the fourth dynasty.

A series of strange incidents prevented the archaeologists from forcing an entrance into the tomb. After a rope had been placed around the first limestone block sealing the entrance, Hassan's foreman was stabbed by a laborer.

A short time later the professor himself began to feel ill in the intense heat and decided to postpone attempts to open the tomb.

(Prof. Hassan recently announced discovery of a tomb containing the mummy of a princess believed to be the daughter of Cheops, builder of the pyramid near Gizeh about 3,700 B.C.)

As astrologer passes on the success of all marriage unions in Korea.

A savage is a person who has no debts, deficits or poison gas.

Cloves are the dried flower buds of the clove tree. 2147

Banquet For Transport Workers

Those Who First Did Things Will Be Guests

A banquet for men and women who first did things in the realm of transport is being planned in London and promises to comprise one of the most varied assortments of people ever gathered under one roof.

The oldest hansom "cabby," the 1936 winning boat-race crew, famous racing motorists, the champion jockey, stratosphere record holders, the oldest passenger locomotive driver, a veteran private chauffeur, the captain of the largest motor liner, a record-holding deep-sea diver . . . all will be among the guests.

Aviation will be represented by men who took up flying soon after the Wright brothers made the first flight. The surviving Wright brother will be one of them, also Sir Alfred W. Brown, who, with the late Sir John Alcock, first flew the Atlantic in 1919, Colonel Lindbergh, Bleriot, who first flew the English Channel and won a prize of $50,000 for doing so, Commander Graham-White, the first British air mail pilot, and a number of the long-distance cracks of to-day.

Then there will be George Summerscales who first drove a horse street-car in London 49 years ago and is still a car driver. Also page Frederick Foster, the oldest bus driver in London, who retired last year after 51 years' service. Another guest will be the second driver of a London subway train, the first man to do so having died.

Sir Malcolm Campbell will be there, of course, and Gar Wood will represent motorboat racing. Man progresses in many ways, and another guest will be an Italian who first walked on the floor of the ocean in an "iron-man" suit.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Returns To Ottawa

Dominion Carilloneur Has Studied Fifteen Months In Europe

The bells that ring out from the memorial tower, and play to work hustling members of parliament and dignified Senators, are again under the direction of Percival Price, Dominion carilloneur. He has returned to Ottawa from a 15-months sojourn in Europe, where he used the Pulitzer prize granted him for his "Symphony of the St. Lawrence" for further study and research of music.

High up in an office nestled like an eyrie in the tower, Mr. Price told of research in medieval city archives for ancient music, of ancient monastery chimes modern monks had forgotten how to play; of the beauty of opera in Warsaw and of the interest expressed in Canada's carillon on Parliament Hill.

So interested are many musicians, preparations are underway for an international congress of carillioneurs in Ottawa this summer. English, French and Belgian authorities intend to send representatives.

During most of his time in Europe, Mr. Price studied with Weingartner in Vienna. He spent six weeks in Poland, visited Rome and found interesting music in Belgian in the Brussels archives belonging to a carilloneur of 1648. Equally usable clavichord music was found in the Bodleian library in Oxford.

A Formidable Weapon

Yokohama Police Decide Inch-Long Gun Is Dangerous

Inspired by American toy pistol which a friend had sent him, Icizo Endo, a watchmaker at Yokohama, Japan, manufactured an inch-long firearm capable of firing real bullets, and it landed him in the net of the law. Yokohama police have decided the miniature shooting arm is a real gun which could be turned into a formidable weapon. It will kill dogs and penetrate a two-fifths inch board. Endo sold it to a friend for 60 cents and was engaged in turning out a second one when arrested. He said he made the first weapon in four days and loaded it with tiny lead bullets and powder taken from firecrackers.

A Good Guess

Two old-time sailors, detailed for special duty away from their ship, were making out a list of rations.

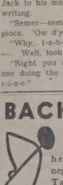
"Two pounds semolina," sung out Jack to his mate who was doing the writing.

"Semer—semo—'ere, let's 'ave tapioca. 'Ow d'yer spell that—"

"Why, t-a-b-l-e — no, t-a-p-e-o-k, —. Well, look 'ere, put down rice."

"Right you are, matey," said the one doing the writing, "Two pounds r-i-s-e."

BACKACHE



IF you have backache, dizzy spells, headaches, do not neglect your kidneys. Take Gin Pills for prompt relief at the first sign of these symptoms. You will feel better, look better —*be better,* if your kidneys are functioning properly. 248

GIN PILLS
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Mr. CAFFEINE-NERVES . . . he does a fade-out!



IT IS TRUE that many people can drink tea and coffee without ill effects. But there are thousands of other people who *cannot.* Without realizing it, *you* may be one of these.

The caffeine found in both tea and coffee may be working night and day to rob *you* of sleep, upset *your* digestion, or undermine *your* nerves.

If you suspect that tea and coffee disagree with you . . . switch to Postum for 30 days. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened.

It is a delicious drink — and contains nothing that can possibly harm you. It is very easy to prepare . . . and costs less than one-half cent a cup.

FREE—Let us send you your first week's supply of POSTUM—*Free!* Write for it to Consumer Service Dept. 101, General Foods, Limited, Cobourg, Ontario. P5-36

Doctor Was First Settler

Left Behind In B.C. When Bombay Mariner Returned To India

This summer British Columbia will observe the 150th anniversary of the introduction of agriculture to the province, the first garden seeds having been planted at Nootka in 1786.

In August, 1785, James Strange of the East India Company left Bombay with two ships, the Captain Cook, named for the famous navigator, who had visited the North American coast, and the Enterprise.

The larger ship was only 350 tons. Strange, in an account which he wrote of the expedition, states he reached the North American continent after an uneventful nine-month voyage across the Pacific. He anchored in Nootka Sound in July, 1786.

He records that he was received courteously by the natives. His efforts to turn the idle hands of convalescent sailors to work led to the first seed being planted. Strange gave the men garden tools and Indian seeds and set them to work. "These they planted in such places," he says, "as from their situations might promise to give growth to them, and there is but little doubt but that some of their number will be found hereafter in a flourishing state."

The first settler to the new land was Strange's ship's surgeon, whom he left behind when he returned to India.

This was done, says the voyager, "in order to secure to us the affections of the natives." The leader of the expedition planned a return voyage in the following year. "The surgeon was chosen," he adds, because it was necessary to "select someone whose professional talents might make him useful and endear him to those to whose power and caprice his life became exposed the moment our backs were turned."

The surgeon selected, a young man named Mackay, was installed in the family of a native chief, who assured the leader that on his return he would find his doctor "fat as a whale."

The fate of British Columbia's first settler, the youthful Mackay, remains obscure. Strange found himself, owing to financial difficulties, unable to return in the following year. It is likely Mackay was lured or kidnapped by subsequent explorers and used as interpreter. Some historians claim he was later heard from in Canton, China.

A Suitable Reward

"A three-hapenny stamp, please," said the old lady to the assistant in the post office. "And, by the way, haven't I seen you somewhere before?"

"Yes," said the assistant. "I was the man who rescued you when you fell into the river last summer at Richmond."

"Well, well," exclaimed the old lady, "in that case, I'll have twelve three-ha'penny stamps, six penny ones, and a postal order for five shillings."

Invisible Wall Of Defence

Scientists Working On Plan To Protect Britain From Raiding Aircraft

An invisible wall of defence which, it is claimed, would make Britain practically inviolate against aerial raiders is being developed by eminent scientists and aeronautical engineers.

Their technique, which amalgamates several almost futuristic ideas, has already been tried out in certain foreign countries and promises complete success.

In one test made abroad a squadron of "raiding" aircraft was forced to descend through engine failure on encountering a defence "curtain" of this kind.

Other systems being investigated are for countering the effects of poison gas. Methods are being studied whereby the localized work of anti-gas stations would be superseded and whole areas would be "inoculated" against the effects of gases by the distribution of counter-agents.

British experts believe the country could be adequately protected against air attack without the use of bombing aeroplanes and with only a small force of fighting craft.

One of the foremost of Britain's aeronautical scientists, F. A. Lindemann, professor of experimental philosophy at Oxford, said recently:

"There has always been a means of defence against every type of attack; it is unlikely that science has failed to provide a defence against bombing."

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes has publicly disclosed that Prof. Lindemann is working with other famous scientists on methods of anti-aircraft defence that do not require the use of guns.

Their work, which has been going on for years, is one of the government's greatest secrets.

But the experts' greatest dread, one of them has revealed, is that they will not be able to put their system into practice because of the conservative and case-hardened ideas of a number of officials responsible for defence organization.

First mention of human footwear is said to have occurred in a Hindu manuscript, a religious composition, written more than 4,000 years ago.

Gold output of the Transvaal in Africa last year was 10,776,700 ounces.

Little Helps For This Week

Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not. Jeremiah 14:5.

I would not have the restless will
That hurries to and fro,
Seeking for some great thing to do,
Or some great thing to know;
I would be treated as a child,
And guided where I go.

Be little and then you will be content with little, be not overwise or over eager in your own willing or desiring, and by degrees come to the knowledge of your Guide who will lead you step by step in the path of life, and teach you to follow. Be still and wait for light and strength. Sink into the sweet and blessed littleness where you live by grace alone. Contemplate with delight the holiness and goodness of God, which you do not find in yourself. How good it is to be nothing when God is all.

Reduce Relief Lists

Tourist Trade Expected To Give More Employment To Women

A statement issued by the Dominion tourist bureau that the coming season is expected to be one of the most successful since the boom years prior to 1929, foretells a great reduction in the number of Canadian women on relief lists.

Out of more than 80,000 employable women on relief, according to statistics presented by Labor Minister Rogers in the House of Commons during a speech on the proposed national employment commission, nearly half come under the heading of domestic, hotel, restaurant and similar occupations. The tourist bureau believes many women under these headings will be re-employed when the tourist season gets underway.

Cold-blooded animals are cold to the touch only when the temperature is low. Their bodies assume the temperature of the atmosphere which surrounds them.

Of the 285,147 motor vehicles tested by Connecticut's official inspection system last year, 151,991, or 53 per cent, failed to pass.

Social tact is making your company feel at home, even though you wish they were.

The A SHIPS



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No wonder Purity Flour is a favorite for bread. Its richness in nourishing gluten is supplied by Western Canada hard Spring wheat. A strong flour that goes farther — economical.

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DELIA

Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

Opportune Flour is of high protein content, and consequently is of greater food value.

When you buy your flour at the Opportune Flour Mills you support home industry.

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PROPRIETORS

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Rush your order to "The Times" for an Advt. in these Classified columns when you have anything

For Sale, Lost, Rent, Wanted or Found

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. W. H. McDANNOLD, B.A., B.D.
Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
Mecheche	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m	

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, April 21, 1936

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.61⅛
No. 2 Northern	.59⅛
No. 3 Northern	.55⅛
No. 4	.51⅛
No. 5	.43⅛
No. 6	.31⅛
Feed	.24⅛
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	57
2 C.W.	.55
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.20½
3 C.W.	17
Ex. 1 feed	.16⅛
1 feed	.13⅛
2 feed	.11⅛
Barley—	
No. 3	.22⅛
No. 4	21⅛
No. 5	.19½
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.24
3 C.W.	.19½
4 C.W.	.17⅛
Flax—	
1 C.W.	1.28
2 C.W.	1.24
3 C.W.	1.11½
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	82 1/4
Vancouver	80 1/8

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

Prices per Wagon Load—	
No. 1 Wheat	69
No. 2 "	.66⅛
No. 3 "	.62½
No. 4 "	.56⅛
No. 5 "	.49⅛
No. 6 "	.41⅛
Feed "	.30⅛
1 CW Garnet	·64
2 CW "	62½.

W. C. King

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Delia, Alberta.

Dates and Terms can be arranged with Wm. Gibson, Phone 28, Delia.

W. H. SPADY

CHIROPRACTOR

Office: Sutherland Block, Third Ave. West, Drumheller.

Hours; 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Evenings (Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Dr. A. B. BLUMES

Wishes to announce that, having acquired a new apparatus for the prescribing of glasses (a work of which he has had previous experience), he is prepared to serve the surrounding district in this respect. 13tf

FOR SALE

Western Rye Grass Seed; 3c. per lb. Also a quantity of potatoes suitable for table use or seed, 30c. per bushel.

J. L. NEWMAN,
17c R.R. No. 1, Delia.

FOR SALE

Two McCormick D.D. 20-run Seeders. Price, $35.00 and $40.00.

One 12-ft. Rod Weeder, almost new. Price, $50.00.

17c WM. GIBSON.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936

MONEY

What is money? Let us see, what is money? Well, it is something you must have when you want to get something that belongs to some one else. That is an answer, but only an answer of sorts, as every banker will tell you. Let us try again.

Money is something you carry in your pocket in the form of loose change and bills and part of which, or all of which, you give to the man who has got something that you desire to add to your own possessions, whether it be a newspaper or a house or a Rembrandt or a trip across the ocean or a bag of peanuts

But why does the other fellow accept it? And has the human race always walked around with loose change in its pants pockets, even when it had no trousers but went about dressed in an old skin or a couple of feathers,

We are still trying to find out what money is and not merely where it is. In such cases where everything depends upon a true definition (or as true a definition as we can ever hope to achieve within the uncertain world of words) it is always well to go to some reliable dictionary or encyclopedia. The definition it gives may not satisfy all of us all the time, but it is at least something we can use as a basis for further discussion

Very well then, in most of our dictionaries you will find money defined as a "medium of exchange." Now at last we are getting somewhere. Indeed, if the truth of that definition were more generally accepted, if people thought of money less in terms of that invisible gold that lies hidden in our safety vaults and more in terms of "a medium of exchange," we would all of us be a great deal better off than we are now.

For gold and silver, which still play such a great role in our imagination, are exactly the same as a check you draw on your bank—a medium of exchange. And being a "medium" or a "means to an end" can therefore never be an end in itself.

Yet to hundreds of millions of people, money, whether it be gold or silver or nickel or paper, is not regarded as "a means to an end" but is also respected and revered and oft-times feared as an end in and by itself.

The ultimate purpose of money was to act as a medium of exchange by means of which one could get food, clothing and a house in which to raise one's family. To these, modern man of course wants to add certain cultural values, such as books and music and a few extra curricula pleasures, such as golf and sailing a boat or driving a car. All of those things, in the last and final analysis, can only be obtained by means of the labor of our hands or heads. But in order to exchange the labor of our own hands or heads into certain necessary articles of life that have been produced by the hands or heads of others, we need a medium of exchange that can be easily handled and that is not too bulky. That is where what we now call "money" comes in and plays its mysterious role.

But it took hundreds of thousands of years before man at last stumbled upon this highly useful invention. Until then, his needs had been so few that he had been able to look completely after himself, and in the few instances when he had been absolutely obliged to obtain something from somebody else, he had performed that transaction by means of barter.

Since then, "credit" has entered upon the scene, but there I absolutely draw the line, for credit, like interest, is one of those subjects which seem to be even more difficult to understand than money and about the true nature of which the experts are still completely at sea.

There is infinitely more actual wealth in the world than ever before, which means that all of us should now also live richer and more comfortable lives. But the money, the "means of exchange," refuses to circulate. Why does it refuse to circulate? Because every nation has built itself a high Chinese wall which makes trade with its neighbors an impossibility.

There, in plain language and without any further theoretical discussions, lies the weakness of our present system. Until we destroy these Chinese walls, we shall never make any progress towards a real and lasting wealth. But in order to do this, we must first of all make up our minds that we want it to be done. After that, the rest will be easy—so easy that we shall completely cease to worry about the theoretical aspects of money and its bthaviour in the abstract. We shall just have it and wonder what we ever did without it and without the things it can really be made to buy.

—*Hendrik Van Loon in Current Thought*

Fresh Lamb Favorite For Sunday "Brunch"

Perhaps fresh lamb for breakfast is a new idea, but it is strange that it should be. for lamb, especially left-over lamb, makes mighty good eating at the morning meal. And for Sunday "brunch," that pleasant, leisurely meal which telescopes breakfast into lunch on Sundays, there is nothing more satisfactory and less complicated than a delicious lamb dish. The recipes given by Inez S. Willson, noted home economist, sound tempting enough to convince one that lamb for breakfast or "brunch" is an appealing idea.

Baked Lamb Hash

Mix equal quantities of cold cooked lamb and diced cooked potatoes. Moisten with a little left-over gravy; season with salt, pepper, minced parsley, and a bit of grated onion. Put into a buttered baking dish, add a little cream or milk, cover with crumbs, dot with butter and bake in the oven for 20 minutes.

Broiled Lamb Kidneys with Bacon

Clean kidneys and cut in half. Marinate over-night in French dressing. Wrap each kidney in a slice of bacon and bake in a hot oven or broil until bacon is crisp and kidneys are tender—about 20 minutes in the oven or 12 to 15 minutes under the broiler. Lay kidneys on triangles of toast and serve at once.

Lamb Liver in Gravy

Cut 1 pound of lamb liver into very thin slices. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Brown in bacon fat, add 1 cup of milk, cover and cook slowly until liver is tender. If a thicker gravy is desired, add more flour, smoothed to a paste in cold water. Season with a dash of cayenne and 1 teaspoon of chili sauce or catsup. Serve on toast.

"It might almost be said that our chief interest as citizens is to invent new restraints for one another."—Sir Ernest J. P. Benn.

Local and District

Don't forget the C.N.R week-end bargain trip to Calgary April 24-5

* * *

Miss Edna Bryan, of Oliver, B.C., is home on a holiday trip.

* * *

Miss Mildred McDannold, R.N., was a visitor in Delia on Tuesday.

* * *

Joe O'Hara is again working in the H. M. Ballf blacksmith shop.

* * *

W. D. Fitzsimmons was a business visitor to Calgary on Tuesday and Wednesday.

* * *

Duncan Reid, of Gleichen, is now in the district looking after his business interests.

* * *

Rev. W. H. McDannold was a visitor in Calgary on Tuesday and Wednesday, engaged on business.

* * *

W. A. McKay was a business visitor in Calgary on Friday of last week.

* * *

Mrs. Celeste Nicholls, late of Calgary, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. W. J. Bryan.

* * *

A. V. McLean, now of Drumheller, was a visitor in Delia last Saturday renewing acquaintance with old friends of last summer's election campaign.

* * *

The meeting of the Majestic-Farrell Lake W.I. will be held at the home of Mrs. C. Lawrence, on the 7th May, instead of at the home of Mrs. J. Y. Fulton as previously announced.

* * *

Andrew Klump and Henry Boon were each purchasers this week of a half-ton pick-up Chevrolet truck. Both sales were made through the local Chevrolet dealer, W. D. Fitzsimmons

* * *

The weather which had been warm and sunny earlier last week, turned sultry on Friday and Saturday and the temperature soared to 80 degrees. This brought the inevitable set-back; Sunday being grey and lowering while Monday was bitterly cold. An upturn in temperature is now taking place.

* * *

The appointment of Wm. Gibson as official receiver under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act for the Judicial District of Hanna, announced on Saturday last, came as a surprise to the district. Since this appointment was equally a surprise to the recipient, we are informed that its acceptance has been courteously declined by Mr. Gibson.

* * *

A very successful presentation was made of the play, "Three Strikes—You're Out?" by the local Young People's Society of the United Church. Rehearsals and training had been strenuous. The play was very interesting and the characters were well acted. The young people of the cast were as follows:—Misses Margaret Wilson, Marjorie Grant, Eunice Simpson. Eileen Hudgeon, Anne Hoefling and Freda Brunner. Messrs Francis Porter, Austin Lewis, Peter Thompson, John Charyk and Fred Morrison. The Society wishes to thank all friends who rendered them assistance.

* * *

The Young People's Society met in the church on Monday, April 20. Plans were made to have next meeting take the form of an outdoor gathering in the Hand Hills. It was decided to go ahead with a one-act play so that the society could take part in the competition put on by this Presbytery. The program consisted of a duet by the Misses Margaret Wilson and Nancy Chase, and a humorous monologue by Louise Brunner. Both were much appreciated. After these everyone joined in a geography match, which was greatly enjoyed.

Unusual Booking of Steamship Reservation

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 16.—Most unusual steamship reservation to reach the local offices of the Canadian National Railways in some time came from Prince Rupert a few days ago. K. F. Read of that city has booked space on the super liner "Queen Mary" for May, 1937, more than a year ahead of time.

Goal of the Prince Rupert traveller is London in time for the coronation of King Edward VIII. As a young man Mr. Read saw the crowning of King Edward VII. He made his first visit home from Canada to see the coronation of the late beloved King George V, and now he is planning to see his third crowning ceremony, crossing the ocean on the world's mightiest passenger vessel.

Largest Room in the World.—The room for improvement.

HEALTH

by

Grant Fleming M.D.

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

ANAEMIA PROBLEMS

In the blood are many millions of red blood cells. The haemoglobin of the red blood cells carries oxygen to the tissues. Many of the foods which we eat contain carbon. To burn carbon and so produce energy requires oxygen. The carbon dioxide formed as a by product is carried away by the haemoglobin to the lungs where it is released and oxygen is again picked up.

A decrease in the number of red blood cells, or a falling-off in the amount of haemoglobin, is called anaemia. Anaemia may result from failure to build new red blood cells rapidly enough to replace the loss from wear and tear. This is the most common cause. The average life of a red blood cell is not much over a month. The need for replacement on a large scale is constant.

Destruction of red blood cells may be so excessive that even if the renewals are made at the normal rate, they are not sufficient to maintain the normal healthy balance between loss and replacement.

Anaemia follows upon haemorrhage. The loss of blood is made up in time, and recovery is assured if the loss is arrested. Bleeding commonly gives rise to fears which are unfounded as sudden deaths from haemorrhage are unusual.

Anaemia interferes with the carrying of oxygen to the tissues, and as the oxygen is required if the carbon of foods is to be used, insufficient oxygen means a lack of energy and heat. The heart will beat faster in an attempt to make the blood circulate more rapidly and so compensate, in some measure, for the deficiency. If the anaemia becomes worse, there will be shortness of breath and, perhaps, faintness and dizziness.

There is no short cut to the treatment of anaemia. Just because iron is indicated in some forms of anaemia, where the haemoglobin is deficient, does not mean that iron is helpful in other forms of the disease. Again, to say that the proper use of liver restores the pernicious anaemia case to normal does not imply that liver therapy has merit in the treatment of other anaemias.

You cannot tell from the appearance of a person as to whether or not he is anaemic. The colour of the skin depends upon the thickness of the skin and the amount of blood in the superficial blood vessels. Pale persons are not necessarily anaemic, and those with good colour may be. An examination of the blood itself answers the question.

A diagnosis which reveals the nature of the anaemia must be the first step towards securing proper treatment. Indiscriminate dosing never accomplishes any good, whereas skilled treatment offers much either as a means of cure or else to hold the condition in check.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Manufacturers' Premiums Allowed Under Code Law

Nothing Against Coupons If No Additional Cost to Retailer

Distributing of manufacturers' premiums is not barred by the master code for retail merchants which is now in operation in this province. Assurance to this effect has been given by officials of the department of trade and industry.

It appears that there is an impression in some rural points particularly that merchants are not permitted to handle premiums or coupons of any kind. As a result, some merchants have been afraid to distribute goods containing coupons or premiums, and have returned such articles to the manufacturers.

The department's interpretation of the code in this respect therefore is of special interest to all retail merchants. This is to the effect that if the premium or coupons does not involve any cost to the retailer, there is nothing against its distribution.

In other words, packages with premiums made up by the manufacturer may be handled without violating the law. Also, there is nothing against handling of packages which entitle purchasers to coupons for which the manufacturer gives premiums, obtainable either at the retailer's store or direct from the manufacturers.

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The Rocky Mountains Call



Two of the most democratic societies in the world, whose membership includes a former king and queen, famous statesmen, and common folks, all on an equal footing, are the Sky-Line Trail Hikers and Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, whose annual outings this year promise something new in the way of scenery and energetic healthy recreation.

The Trail Riders, whose five-day trip starts from the Banff Springs Hotel on July 31, will tour a section of the Park which was chosen by Major P. J. Jennings, superintendent of Banff National Park, for the interesting variety it offers. The centre of activities for the Sky-Line Trail Hikers, from August 7 to 10, will be Lake O'Hara, probably the most beautiful spot in the Rockies. In both cases there is splendid fishing in swift-running mountain streams, and unlimited opportunities for the camera enthusiast.

The Trail Ride actually begins about four miles from Banff, winds its way between Mount Edith and Mount Norquay, follows Forty-mile Creek east of the Sawback Range, passes over Badger Pass, follows Johnston Creek down to the end of the spectacular canyon of the same name, and ends up near the highway where there is an ideal spot for the Pow Wow and Sing-Song that concludes every Trail Ride outing. It provides five care-free days with fine open Alpine meadows, high passes, good timber, and lakes and streams of great beauty.

Plans for the Sky-Line Trail Hike make provision for one central camp at Lake O'Hara. This will avoid changing camp every night as has been done in the past and will reduce the cost of the outing considerably. From Lake O'Hara the hikers will make forays of adventure over the Ross Lake trail to Lake Louise; through the Narao Lake district; along spectacular Cataract Creek to the limpid beauty of Lake McArthur and along the McArthur creek trail; and southeast through the valleys of lofty Mounts Yukness, Hunabee, and Wenchemna.